The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XII. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1901. NO. 50

LOCAL NOTES.

—Candee arctics, $1.30 at O'Connors'.

—Men's felt boots, best quality, $2.00 at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

—All prices on rubber goods reduced to close. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—L. F. Baker is having an addition built to his house on Ridge street.

—The ice passed off the river at this point Monday without doing any damage.

—Don't take off your flannels yet. March generally has a few freezes up its sleeve.

—March came in in a lamb-like manner. It's a little early to say how the month end.

—Preaching in Presbyterian church next Sabbath evening by Rev. Slonaker, of Erie.

—William Reed & Sons have interesting dress goods news this week. Read their ad.

—LOST—A Wirt fountain pen. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to this office.

—Mrs. Alice Treaster, of Yeagertown, spent a portion of last week with her parents in Mapleton.

—For men's dress suits, shoes, hats, shirts, etc., it will pay to go to W. G. Ewing's, Mt. Union, Pa.

—Special prices on haps, blankets, white bed spreads and feather pillows at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

—Monday we had the pleasure of a call from our friends S. N. Minick and William Swan, of Shade Gap.

—Mrs. Frank Yetter and daughter spent a portion of the past week with friends in and about Saltillo.

—Miss Clara Parker, of Kipple, is enjoying a visit among friends and relatives in and about Mapleton.

—There was a clear case of kid-napping in one of our schools last week. A boy fell asleep over his books.

—G. D. Wood and wife and John M. Miller and wife spent Sunday with friends in Shaver's Creek valley.

—Men's rubber shoes for felt boots $1.50, worth $2.00; for seconds $1.25, worth $1.75. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Mrs. John D. McDonald will open a bakery for the summer season in the early part of next month at her residence.

—Grip germs are said to lurk in paper money. If you have any of it that you want to get rid of, bring it this way. We are not afraid of it.

—At W. G. Ewing's, Mt. Union, you can get dress plaids as low as 5 cents per yard and all wool 36 inch dress goods at 25 cents per yard.

—W. G. Ewing, Mount Union, carries a big line of ladies' dress goods, muslin sheetings, table linens, sheetings, ginghams, plaids. etc., and it will pay to see his goods before purchasing.

—The new plane of the Harbison & Walker Company in Jack's Narrows was put in operation last Saturday. Large quantities of ganister rock will be shipped from that point to the works in Clearfield county and the western part of the State.

—Headache often results from a disordered condition of the stomach and constipation of the bowels. A dose or two of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will correct these disorders and cure the headache. Sold by J. G. Gillam.

—If some stranger comes along with a load of fanning or wind mills, or patented plow shares, and wants to store them in your barn "for a short time only" as the house for whom he is working has suddenly called him in, just let him put them there, but don't suffer yourself to be fooled by signing a receipt for the goods, for if you do, you will be notified in due time where to find your note when it is due. If you sign such a paper for the agent you will be the owner of the goods, to dispose of them at your own price. This is the latest dodge to swindle farmers.

—Mrs. C. E. VanDeusen, of Kilbourn, Wis., was afflicted with stomach trouble and constipation for a long time. She says, "I have tried many preparations but none have done me the good that Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets have." These Tablets are for sale at J. G. Gillam's. Price, 25 cents. Samples free.

—If we were to announce that you could get this paper thirty days for the price of three beers, every descendant of Adam would know that meant fifteen cents, but if we were to say that it would be sent for three months for the price of a gospel hymn book half of them wouldn't know whether we raised the subscription rate or were giving the paper away.—*Ex.*

—The fourth quarterly conference of the Mapleton and Mill Creek M. E. charge will be held next Saturday evening at the parsonage. Sunday services will be as follows: Love feast at 9.30 o'clock; preaching by the presiding elder, Rev. E. M. Stevens, at 10.30 o'clock after which the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered; Sunday school at 2.30 o'clock; Epworth League at 6.30 o'clock.

—Owing to the severe burns received by George W. Wright, principal of the Mapleton borough schools, in the fire which destroyed Mrs. Turnbaugh's house last Wednesday, he is unable to attend to his school duties. C. H. Drake, of Saltillo, who has the reputation of being a skillful teacher, has been employed to take charge of the schools until Mr. Wright recovers. Mr. Drake entered upon his duties Monday morning.

—The borough council reorganized Monday evening by the election of G. W. Wright, president, I. N. Swope, secretary, and A. W. Swope, treasurer. G. W. Morgan and Frank O'Connor who were the retiring members were also the members elect. The oath of office was administered by A. W. Swope, Esq. The last Monday evening of each month was fixed as the time and the ITEM office as the place for holding regular monthly meetings. A tax of five mills was laid for borough purposes. J. C. Griffin was re-appointed to care for street lamps on same terms as for the past year. A lamp was ordered to be placed at corner of Hill street and Glendower Way.

—This is the centennial year of the great United States Marine band of Washington, D. C. Its origin dates back to 1801, when an American man-of-war, stationed in foreign waters, picked up a few Italian musicians and organized them into a band. Upon the return of the ship these musicians were landed in Washington, and from that time on furnished what music was required. In 1861 the first bill was passed by congress providing for a regular band of thirty musicians, but it was the special act of congress of March 3, 1899, that fully recognized the national band and increased its playing numbers to seventy-four men, as well as making financial provisions, which placed it on a higher plane than any similar band in the world.

—Twenty-two Mapleton Odd Fellows last Saturday evening paid a fraternal visit to Aughwick Lodge, No. 472, I. O. O. F., of Newton Hamilton. The second degree was conferred upon two candidates by the team of Aughwick Lodge and the work was done in a highly creditable manner. It was the first opportunity many of the Mapleton brethren had ever had of seeing a staff at work and aside from the fact that the work was impressive, it was also entertaining. Complimentary speeches were made by a number of the visitors who were glad to again get within shelter of the hospitable doors where they had taken their first lessons in exemplified Friendship, Love and Truth. Responses were made by many of the home Lodge. At the close of the session a tempting lunch was spread and this feature of the visit was also greatly enjoyed. Social intercourse made the time pass rapidly and at midnight by invitation of "Doc" Morrison the visitors proceeded to his drug store where pop flows freely as water. "Phizz" and peanuts filled the unoccupied portions of many stomachs but, with but one exception, all were able to return home on oyster express. It was a delightful visit and the guests hope at an early date to have the privilege of entertaining their hosts. Such occasions cement the bonds of friendship.

Annual Report of P. R. R.

In the annual report of the Pennsylvania railroad, issued Monday, there are some announcements of interest, not only to stockholders, but to the traveling public. A new and more commodious station is assured for Camden to accommodate the increasing seashore travel.

The completion of the four-track system on the main line is to be pushed. It is added that of the 440 miles between Jersey City and Pittsburg 311 miles now have four tracks. With the exception of four crossings this system has been completed between Jersey City and Harrisburg.

A new bridge is to be erected over the Delaware river at Trenton, and the report announces that money has been set aside for the purpose. It is further planned to elevate the passenger tracks in Chester and Wilmington to increase the freight facilities.

The feature of the income account is the statement that an extra dividend of 1 per cent. on the capital stock will be declared in addition to the regulation 5 per cent.

The report shows that 82,487,204 passengers were carried during the year, an increase of more than 5,000,000.

The freight traffic shows about the same ratio, there having been moved 215,999,758 tons.

The gross earnings of all lines east and west of Pittsburg were $172,924,738.78, an increase of more than $20,000,000.

On the pension roll established one year ago there are 863 employes over 70 years of age.

In addition there are 113 employes who served the railroad for thirty years or more, and who are incapaciated for duty.

Henry Clay Chilcott.

The Pueblo (Colorado) *Chieftan*, of February 18, 1901, contains the following obituary notice, which will be of interest to many of our readers:

"Henry Clay Chilcott died yesterday morning at the home of his brother, M. Scott Chilcott, corner Sixth street and Santa Fe avenue. He was the son of the late Senator George M. Chilcott, who represented Colorado in the upper house of Congress in the early days of statehood, and has spent a large portion of his life in Pueblo. He was twice married, his second wife surviving him. Unfortunately at this time Mrs. Chilcott is quarantined at the home of her mother, Mrs. A. M. Edmundson, on West Eighth street, owing to the fact that the little child of Mr. and Mrs. Chilcott has the scarlet fever. Mrs. Jennie Gregory, a daughter of his first marriage, also survives him. The funeral services will be held to morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the Church of the Ascension, corner Court and Ninth streets, under the auspices of the Masons.

A Good Cough Medicine for Children.

"I have no hesitancy in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says F. P. Moran, a well known and popular baker, of Petersburg, Va. "We have given it to our children when troubled with bad coughs, also whooping cough, and it has always given perfect satisfaction. It was recommended to me by a druggist as the best cough medicine for children as it contained no opium or other harmful drug." Sold by J. G. Gillam.

Mr. Louis Mierley.

Mr. Louis Mierley died Thursday morning, February 28, 1901, at 9 o'clock A. M. at the home of Isaac Dell, in Cass township, where he had been making his home since last October. He had been suffering with the grippe for about two weeks. The remains were taken to Bowman's chapel on Saturday where an appropriate sermon was preached by Rev. Dillen from Heb. 9:27, after which they were interred in the cemetery near by by the members of the G. A. R. Post of Cassville of which he was a member. He was about 85 years of age.

Deceased was born and raised in Trough Creek valley on the farm now owned by Horace Taylor. He remained at home until he was 22 years old. After leaving home he drove team to Paradise Furnace for two years and subsequently hired with a Mr. Speer in Cassville and drove team for him until the year 1856 when he and his brother Michael went west. They stopped in Fairfield, Iowa, one year. From there they made their way to Kansas where he and his brother parted. In the year 1858 Louis and six others started across the plains to the Black Hills with a yoke of oxen and a wagon loaded with eatables, guns and ammunition in quest of gold and game. They took what was known as the Southern trail in those days. The buffalo were so plenty that they were compelled to stop at times until they would pass. At one time when one of these herds was passing they undertook to shoot some of them. When one of the men drew his gun from the wagon the hammer caught on something, discharging it and shot him through the breast killing him instantly. The only thing they could do was roll him up in his blanket and bury him, which they did as respectably as possible. Having lost one of their company they pursued their journey. When they reached the place where Denver City now is there was but one sod shanty. From here they went into the mountains which were inhabited by all manner of wild beasts, such as bears, panthers, wolves, wild cats and deer. Mountain sheep were also abundant of which they killed great numbers. "Uncle" Louis has told the writer that they principally lived on venison and other game. They also killed wolves, wild cats and panthers. They killed one panther that measured fourteen feet from the end of its nose to the tip of its tail. On this trip Mr. Mierley had with him a rifle that bore the name of James Stapleton, a well known gunsmith in our county. In his younger days Mr. Mierley was an expert rifle shot and seldom missed his aim. He spent more than a year in that region and finding little or nothing in the way of gold he returned to Kansas in the summer of 1860.

In that fall when there was a president to be elected the voters in Kansas were notified to come to the election armed. Louis was there with his rifle and two revolvers. On that day or shortly afterward a man by the name of Lane raised a company known as Lane's Raiders of which Mr. Mierley was a member for two years. He then enlisted in Co. C, 9th Kansas cavalry in which he served till the close of the war. He then returned to Kansas and took up a homestead where he lived a quiet life by himself until 1879 when he sold his farm and came back to this vicinity. Since his return he has been making his home first with one and then another, seemingly dissatisfied in one place long at a time. Hunting and fishing seemed to be the old man's joy and he did lots of it. He could travel the rugged steeps of old Jack's mountain almost as well as a boy of sixteen. So thus endeth the days of a shrewd, patriotic old man. ALEXANDER.

Working 24 Hours a Day.

There's no rest for those tireless little workers—Dr. King's New Life Pills. Millions are always busy, curing Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness, Fever and Ague. They banish Sick Headache, drive out Malaria. Never gripe or weaken. Small, taste nice, work wonders. Try them. 25c at W. H. Spangler's.

Shoes for Soldiers.

The following item we glean from an exchange and it has a local interest owing to the fact that H. R. Gurd, formerly of Mapleton, is manager of the Paw Paw tannery:

"The United States Leather company at Paw Paw has commenced to manufacture exclusively Texas sole leather, which is used in the manufacture of shoes for the soldiers of the United States and Great Britain. Until a few days ago the output of the tannery was ordinary sole and belting leather, but this has been changed to the Texas product and 900 hides per day are being now turned out. The company is manufacturing at different points about 1,700 hides of Texas sole leather daily. This is practically a new enterprise for this company."

Remarkable Cures of Rheumatism.

From the Vindicator, Rutherfordton, N. C.

The editor of the *Vindicator* has had occasion to test the efficacy of Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice with the most remarkable results in each case. First, with rheumatism in the shoulder from which he suffered excruciating pain for ten days, which was relieved with two applications of Pain Balm, rubbing the parts afflicted and realizing instant benefit and entire relief in a very short time. Second, in rheumatism in thigh joint, almost prostrating him with severe pain, which was relieved by two applications, rubbing with the liniment on retiring at night, and getting up free from pain. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Teachers' Local Institute.

A teachers' local institute will be held at Locust Grove school house, Cass township, Saturday, March 16, 1901, beginning at one o'clock. The program follows:

Address of welcome; "Habits—1st To Be Encouraged; 2nd To Be Suppressed," Alma Smith, Rebecca Hamilton, Lois Wigton; "Personality of the Teacher and Its Effect on Pupils and Patrons," Gertrude Querry, F. W. Harkleroad, T. W. Smith; "Systematic Work in School," Sallie Steel, D. H. Dell, William McClain; "The Youth of Our Land," Milton Wright; address, Dr. A. J. Hamilton; address, Prof. J. G. Dell. Exercises will be interspersed with recitations and music.

Night Was Her Terror.

"I would cough nearly all night long," writes Mrs. Chas. Applegate, of Alexandria, Ind., "and could hardly get any sleep. I had consumption so bad that if I walked a block I would cough frightfully and spit blood, but, when all other medicines failed, three $1.00 bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery wholly cured me and I gained 58 pounds." It's absolutely guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, La Grippe, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Troubles. Price 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at W. H. Spangler's.

The Trusts and the Wage Earners of Pennsylvania.

Important news of interest to every employe and employer of labor will be published in the Philadelphia *North American*, beginning with Monday, March 4, and continuing daily for several days. These articles deal with matters which affect every man's pocketbook, and will be of vital interest to a liberty-loving public. Every one will be discussing these news articles. Every one should read them.

Strikes a Rich Find.

"I was troubled for several years with chronic indigestion and nervous debility," writes F. J. Green, of Lancaster, N. H. "No remedy helped me until I began using Electric Bitters, which did me more good than all the medicines I ever used. They have also kept my wife in excellent health for years. She says Electric Bitters are just splendid for female troubles; that they are a grand tonic and invigorator for weak, run down women. No other medicine can take its place in our family." Try them. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by W. H. Spangler.

ALARMING MORTALITY.

Noticeable Among the Weak and Ailing.

Spring the Time Death Reaps Its Largest Harvest.

There is a Way of Eluding the Grim Destroyer.

Every Spring it is noticeable how many people are taken away that we have been accustomed to see in our daily life.

Statistics show that at no other season of the year does so many deaths occur.

Especially large is the mortality among weak and sickly people.

The reason for this is apparent. The body that is weakened by age or disease has much to contend with during the Winter months. Insufficient exercise frequently has been taken. Too much starchy and fatty foods have been eaten. The system has been allowed to become run down, and when Spring comes with its bright, sunshiny days, older people will begin to realize that their vitality has become very low. The same thing is true of people who are naturally sickly and weak.

This is the season of the year when even a strong person feels at his worst. That tired, restless feeling is experienced by too many.

There need not be as many deaths this year as usually take place. A little care will ward off many Spring funerals. If one is weak or ailing they should take time by the forelock and take Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. This great medicine has been in many cases, and will continue to be, the means by which the black angel of Death has been driven from the threshold. It dispels the grim destroyer in a scientific way, for it purifies the blood and gives strength and vitality to the nerves. It tones up and restores to a healthy condition all of the great life-giving organs of the body.

Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy will enable those who take it to throw off little ills that prove dangerous only when they attack a system already wasted and weakened.

From many people, who have experienced benefit from this greatest of all life-lengtheners comes the following from the famous General Longstreet of 1217 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D. C. He says:

"It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony with many others for Dr. Greene's Remedy, which I have used with highly beneficial results and I am able to recommend its virtues from experience. I have used it for catarrh and have derived help."

Mr. Wellington Hynes, Elizabethtown, N. Y., writes:

"I feel it my duty to tell how much good Dr. Greene's Nervura has done me. I was so run down that I could not sleep at night and everything worried me. I had no appetite and could not work, my head ached all the time and there was an all-gone feeling in my stomach and I was always looking on the dark side of everything. I began to take Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and in less than three weeks I felt like a new man. I can now do as much work as is expected of a man my age. I advise any one who is troubled to take Dr. Greene's Nervura. Do not go to a doctor, but get a bottle of Dr. Greene's Nervura. It is cheaper than a doctor's bill."

The latter part of Mr. Hynes's advice might be profitably disregarded, however, if you should feel you would like the advice of a physician. You can have such advice and have it free if you will write or call on the greatest known blood and nerve specialist, Dr. Greene, 35 W. 14th St., New York City.

An Automobile Christening.

A christening on an automobile has taken place for the first time in Belgium at the Church of St. Croix, at Brussels, says the London Daily Mail. The father, the infant, the godfather and godmother took their places on an automobile decked with blue and white ribbons. As snow was falling the infant was ensconced under an umbrella.

Dyeing is as simple as washing when you use PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by all druggists.

The fellow who always tells the truth loses lots of friends.

Socialists in Paris have organized a bureau to spread their doctrines.

The great public schools of the large cities use Carter's Ink exclusively. It is the best and costs no more than the poorest. Get it.

Reservoirs in the Great Rock.

Four huge reservoirs have been cut out of the side of Gibraltar's rock, and are capable of storing some 5,000,000 gallons of water, which, in any possible event of siege, would be invaluable to the garrison. Each tank, by means of gauze wires, can be made mosquito-proof, thus preventing this pest, prevalent in the hot weather, from introducing any germs of disease The poor will greatly benefit by the new scheme, and the health of the troops will certainly benefit by the fresh water supply.

The percentage of illiteracy in Kansas is less than in any other State in this Union or in any country save Belgium.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: The Printed Word—A Call For a Warm Friendship Between Those Who Make Newspapers and Those Who Preach the Gospel.

[Copyright 1901.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage calls for a warm friendship between those who preach the gospel and those who make newspapers, the spoken word and the printed word to go side by side; text, Luke xvi, 8, "The children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light."

Sacred stupidity and solemn incompetency and sanctified laziness are here rebuked by Christ, He says worldlings are wider awake for opportunities than are Christians. Men of the world grab occasions, while Christian people let the most valuable occasions drift by unimproved. That is the meaning of our Lord when He says, "The children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light."

A marked illustration of the truth of that maxim is in the slowness of the Christian religion to take possession of the secular press. The opportunity is open, and has been for some time open, but the ministers of religion are for the most part allowing the golden opportunity to pass unimproved. That the opportunity is open I declare from the fact that all the secular newspapers are glad of any religious facts or statistics that you present them. Any animated and stirring article relating to religious themes they would gladly print. They thank you for any information in regard to churches. If a wrong has been done to any Christian church or Christian institution, you could go into any newspaper office of the land and have the real truth stated. Dedication services, ministerial ordinations and pastoral installations, cornerstone laying of a church, anniversary of a charitable society will have reasonable space in any secular journal if it have previous notice given.

If I had some great injustice done me, there is not an editorial or reportorial room in the United States into which I could not go and get myself set right, and that is true of any well-known Christian man.

Why, then, does not our glorious Christianity embrace these magnificent opportunities? I have before me a subject of first and last importance: How shall we secure the secular press as a mightier reenforcement to religion and the pulpit?

The first thing toward this result is cessation of indiscriminate hostility against newspaperdom. You might as well denounce the legal profession because of the shysters or the medical profession because of the swindling bargain makers as to slambang newspapers because there are recreant editors and unfair reporters and unclean columns. Gutenberg, the inventor of the art of printing, was about to destroy his types and extinguish the art because it was suggested to him that printing might be suborned into the service of the devil, but afterward he bethought himself that the right use of the art might more than overcome the evil use of it, and so he spared the type and the intelligence of all following ages. But there are many to-day in the depressed mood of Gutenberg, with uplifted hammer, wanting to pound to pieces the type, who have not reached his better mood in which he saw the art of printing to be the rising sun of the world's illumination.

If, instead of fighting newspapers, we spend the same length of time and the same vehemence in marshaling their help in religious directions, we would be as much wiser as the man who gets consent of the railroad superintendent to fasten a car to the end of a rail train shows better sense than he who runs his wheelbarrow up the track to meet and drive back the Chicago limited express.

The silliest thing that a man ever does is to fight a newspaper, for you may have the floor for utterance perhaps for one day in the week, while the newspaper has the floor every day in the week.

Napoleon, though a mighty man, had many weaknesses, and one of the weakest things he ever did was to threaten that if the English newspapers did not stop their adverse criticism of himself he would, with 400,000 bayonets, cross the channel for their chastisement.

Don't fight newspapers. Attack provokes attack. Better wait until the excitement blows over, and then go in and get justice, for get it you will if you have patience and common sense and equipoise of disposition.

It ought to be a mighty sedative that there is an enormous amount of common sense in the world, and you will eventually be taken for what you are really worth, and you cannot be puffed up, and you cannot be written down, and if you are the enemy of good society that fact will come out, and if you are the friend of good society that fact will be established.

I know what I am talking about, for I can draw on my own experience. All the respectable newspapers, as far as I know, are my friends now. But many of you remember the time when I was the most continuously and meanly attacked man in this country. God gave me grace not to answer back, and I kept silence for ten years, and much grace was required. What I said was perverted and twisted into just the opposite of what I did say. There were millions of people who believed that there was a large sofa in my pulpit, although we never had anything but a chair, and that during the singing by the congregation I was accustomed to lie down on that sofa and dangle my feet over the end. Lying New York correspondents for ten years misrepresented our church services. But we waited, and people from every neighborhood of Christendom came there, to find the magnitude of the falsehoods concerning the church and concerning myself. A reaction set in, and soon we had justice, full justice, more than justice, and as much overpraise as once we had underappreciation, and no man that ever lived was so much indebted to the newspaper press for opporunity to preach the gospel as I am.

Young men in the ministry, young men in all professions and occupations, wait. You can afford to wait. Take rough misrepresentation as a Turkish towel to start up your languid circulation or a system of massage or Swedish movement, whose pokes and pulls and twists and thrusts are salutary treatment.

There is only one person you need to manage, and that is yourself. Keep your dispositions sweet by communion with Christ, who answered not again, get society of genial people and walk out in the sunshine with your hat off and you will come out all right. And don't join the crowd of people in our day who spend much of their time damning newspapers.

Again, in this effort to secure the secular press as a mightier re-enforcement of religion, let us make it the avenue of religious information. If you would secure the press as a mightier re-enforcement of religion and the pulpit extend widest and highest Christian courtesies to the representatives of journalism. Give them easy chairs and plenty of room when they come to report occasions. For the most part they are gentlemen of education and refinement, graduates of colleges, with families to support by their literary craft, many of them weary with the push of a business that is precarious and fluctuating, each one of them the avenue of infomation to thousands of readers, their impression of the services to be the impression adopted by multitudes. They are connecting links between a sermon or a song or a prayer, and this great population that tramp up and down the streets day by day and year by year with their sorrows uncomforted and their sins unpardoned. Oh, the hundreds of thousands of people in our cities who never attend churches! Our cities are not so much preached to by ministers of religion as by reporters. Put all journalists into our prayers and sermons. Of all the hundred thousand sermons preached to-day there will not be three preached to journalists and probably not one. Of all the prayers offered for classes of men innumerable the prayers offered for the most potential class will be thought a preacher's idiosyncrasy. There are many journalists in our church memberships, but this world will never be brought to God until some revival of religion sweeps over the land and takes into the kingdom of God all editors, reporters, compositors, pressmen and newsboys. And if you have not faith enough to pray for that and toil for that you had better get out of our ranks and join the other side, for you are the unbelievers who make the wheels of the Lord's chariot drag heavily. The great final battle between truth and error, the Armageddon, I think, will not be fought with swords and shells and guns, but with pens—quill pens, steel pens, gold pens, fountain pens and before that the pens must be converted. The most divinely honored weapon of the past has been the pen, and the most divinely honored weapon of the future will be the pen—prophet's pen, and evangelist's pen and apostle's pen, followed by editor's pen and author's pen and reporter's pen. God save the pen! The wing of the Apocalyptic angel will be the printed page. The printing press will roll ahead of Christ's chariot to clear the way.

"But," some one might ask, "would you make Sunday newspapers also a re-enforcement?" I have learned to take things as they are. I would like to see the much scoffed at old Puritan Sabbaths come back again. I do not think the modern Sunday will turn out any better men and women than were your grandfathers and grandmothers under the old-fashioned Sunday. To say nothing of other results, Sunday newspapers are killing editors, reporters, compositors and pressmen. Every man, woman and child is entitled to twenty-four hours of nothing to do. If the newspapers put on another set of hands, that does not relieve the editorial and reportorial room of its cares and responsibilities. Our literary men die fast enough without killing them with Sunday work.

All things are possible with God, and my faith is up until nothing in the way of religious victory would surprise me. All the newspaper printing presses of the earth are going to be the Lord's, and telegraph and telephone and type will yet announce nations born in a day. The first book ever printed was the Bible, by Faust and his son-in-law, Schoeffer, in 1460, and that consecration of type to the Holy Scriptures was a prophecy of the great mission of printing for the evangelization of all the nations. The father of the American printing press was a clergyman, Rev. Jesse Glover, and that was a prophecy of the religious use that the gospel ministry in this country were to make of the types.

About twenty-five years ago a representative of an important New York newspaper took his seat in my Brooklyn church one Sunday night about five pews from the front of the pulpit. He took out pencil and reporter's pad, resolved to caricature the whole scene. When the music began, he began, and with his pencil he derided that, and then derided the prayer, and then derided the reading of the Scriptures, and then began to deride the sermon. But, he says, for some reason his hand began to tremble, and he, rallying himself, sharpened his pencil and started again, but broke down again and then put pencil and paper in his pocket and his head down on the front pew and began to pray. At the close of the service he came up and asked for the prayers of others, and gave his heart to God. And, though still engaged in newspaper work, he is an evangelist and hires a hall at his own expense and every Sunday afternoon preaches Jesus Christ to the people.

And the men of that profession are going to come in a body throughout the country. I know hundreds of them, and a more genial or highly educated class of men it would be hard to find, and, though the tendency of their profession may be toward skepticism, an organized common sense gospel invitation would fetch them to the front of all Christian endeavor.

Men of the pencil and pen in all departments, you need the help of the Christian religion. In the day when people want to get their newspapers at two cents, and are hoping for the time when they can get any of them at one cent, and as a consequence the attaches of the printing press are by the thousand ground under the cylinders, you want God to take care of you and your families.

Some of your best work is as much unappreciated as was Milton's "Paradise Lost," for which the author received $25, and the immortal poem "Hohenlinden" of Thomas Campbell when he first offered it for publication, and in the column called "Notices to Correspondents" appeared the words: "To T. C.—The lines commencing 'On Linden when the sun was low' are not up to our standard. Poetry is not T. C.'s forte."

O men of the pencil and pen, amid your unappreciated work you need encouragement, and you have it. Printers of all Christendom, editors, reporters, compositors, pressmen, publishers and readers of that which is printed, resolve that you will not write, set up, edit, issue or read anything that debases body, mind or soul. In the name of God, by the laying on of the hands of faith and prayer, ordain the printing press for righteousness and liberty and salvation. All of us with some influence that will help in the right direction, let us put our hands to the work, imploring God to hasten the consummation. In a ship with hundreds of passengers approaching the South American coast the man on the lookout neglected his work, and in a few minutes the ship would have been dashed to ruin on the rocks. But a cricket on board the vessel that had made no sound all the voyage set up a shrill call at the smell of land, and the captain, knowing that habit of the insect, stopped the vessel in time to avoid an awful wreck. And so insignificant means may now do wonders, and the scratch of a pen may save the shipwreck of a soul.

Are you all ready for the signing of the contract, the league, the solemn treaty proposed between journalism and evangelism? Let it be a Christian marriage of the pulpit and the printing press. The ordination of the former on my head, the pen of the latter in my hand, it is appropriate that I publish the banns of such a marriage. Let them from this day be one in the magnificent work of the world's redemption.

ITCHING
Burning Scaly
HUMORS
Complete External and Internal Treatment
Cuticura
THE SET $1.25

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT to cool and cleanse the blood, and expel humor germs. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humors, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

WONDERFUL CURE OF PSORIASIS.

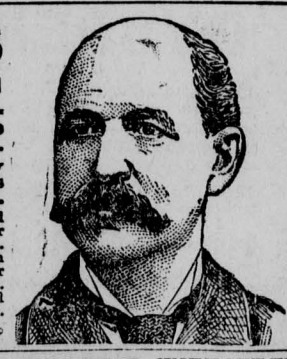
As a sufferer for thirty years from the worst form of Psoriasis, finally cured by Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, I wish to tell you my experience, that others may benefit by it. I was so grievously afflicted that the matter that exuded from my pores after the scales had peeled off, would cause my underclothing to actually gum to my body. After remaining in one position, sitting or lying down, for an hour or two, the flesh on my elbows and knees would split, so thick and hard would the crusty scales become. The humiliation I experienced, to say nothing of physical agony, was something frightful. The detached scales would fairly rain from my coat sleeves. I have read none of your testimonials that appear to represent a case so bad as mine. But as to the cure. I commenced bathing in hot Cuticura Soap suds night and morning, applied the Cuticura Ointment, and then wrapped myself in a sheet. In two weeks my skin was almost blood red in color, but smooth and without scales. Patches of natural colored skin began to appear, and in less than a month I was cured. I am now passed forty years of age and have skin as soft and smooth as a baby's. Hoping that others may benefit by my experience, and regretting that sensitiveness forbids me from disclosing my name, I am yours gratefully,

J. H. M., Boston, Mass., Sept. 30, 1900.

Millions of People Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and healing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odors. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any others, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. No other *medicated* soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world. Sold by all druggists.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.



The real worth of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $4.00 to $5.00.

Our $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price. We make and sell more $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the United States.

THE REASON more W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because **THEY ARE THE BEST.** Your dealer should keep them; we give one dealer exclusive sale in each town. **Take no substitute!** Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer will not get them for you, send direct to factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Our shoes will reach you anywhere. *Write for catalogue showing new Spring styles.*

We use Fast Color Eyelets in all our shoes. **W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass.**

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS.—NYNU 10

With rig to sell our Poultry Mixture; straight salary $5.00 per week and expenses; year's contract weekly pay. Address with stamp. EUREKA MFG. CO., Dept. 9, East St. Louis, Ill.

PATENTS WITHOUT FEE unless successful. Send description; and get free opinion.
MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Estab. 1864.
Div. 3, 817—14th Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Branch offices: Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

Had No Favors Shown.

In some personal recollections of the late Prince Christian Victor, the head master of a well-known public school points out that he was the first English prince to go through the ordinary routine of a public school like any other boy. When he was sent to Wellington College it was expressly stipulated that he was to be treated in all ways just as the other boys were, and the experiment was eminently successful. Possibly no prince before him in any civilized country enjoyed such freedom, and he made good use of it.

The beauty of checks and women are judged from the same standpoint —face and figure.

At an experiment in St. Joseph, Mo., a cat was apparently killed by a shock of electricity carefully administered. Two hours after the heart had ceased to beat the current was reversed and the second shock restored the heart beats, faintly at first, but growing stronger until the cat was finally released as playful and frisky as ever.

There Is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

The Women's University Club, of New York, is the latest organization among college graduates. The alumnae of the various colleges have planned an organization with the object of building a clubhouse such as those enjoyed by the men. Seven hundred women graduates were present at a meeting held, and the success of the scheme seems assured.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15 and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Experiments are being carried out in the Austrian Army with a new portable oven for field and transport purposes. The oven at present in use is a very unwieldly and heavy article and has to be transported in sections. The new oven, however, may be carried intact upon a cart, and if necessary can be utilized for baking purposes while on the march.

Lane's Family Medicine

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50 cents.

Upon the battlefield of Gettysburg in a remote and wild place, far from any habitation, lives Frederick Thomas, a man sixty years old. He has two or three pet chickens, well up in years, the only other living things near. Upon the death of his wife, years ago, he determined to live the life of a recluse, and has studiously kept his resolution.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 50 cent bottles. Go at once, delays are dangerous.

A machine in the Bank of England for weighing sovereigns and half sovereigns is so extremely sensitive that it can denote a tenth of a grain difference in the weight of the coin. It automatically weighs twenty-six coins in a minute. The coins of full weight it throws to the right and the others to the left.

If you want "good digestion to wait upon your appetite" you should always chew a bar of Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti.

The chance of two finger prints being alike is not one in 64,000,000,000.

For 60 Years Frey's Vermifuge

Has been curing children of worms. It is sure Never fails. 25c. Druggists and country stores

The notes of the Bank of England cost exactly one-half penny each.

Radway's Pills

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Regulate the Liver and Digestive organs. The safest and best medicine in the world for the

CURE

of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking RADWAY'S PILLS. By so doing

DYSPEPSIA,

Sick Headache, Foul Stomach, Biliousness will be avoided, as the food that is eaten contributes its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body.

Price, 25 cts. per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., N. Y.

The New Elixir of Life

VIN PALMETTE

A wonderful tonic for restoring vigor and vitality.

Makes the Old Young, Makes the Young Strong.

At your Druggist's, or sent prepaid securely sealed and packed on receipt of price,

ONE DOLLAR.

Palmetto Chemical Company,
P. O. Box 1991, N. Y. City.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR MARCH 10.

Subject: Jesus and Caiaphas, Matt. xxvi., 57-68—Golden Text, xvi., 16—Memory Verses, 62-64 — Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

57. "They—led Him away." The band of soldiers, led on by Judas. John 18: 3. "To the house of Caiaphas" (R. V.) In John 18: 13, we are told that He was taken to Annas first. It is supposed that Annas and Caiaphas occupied different apartments in the same palace, which was probably situated on Mount Zion, near David's tomb, in the southwestern part of the city. It was Annas and Caiaphas who sent the band to arrest Jesus, and the leaders wanted the sanction of Annas before they proceeded against Jesus. "The scribes," etc. Scribes, that is, rabbis learned in the literature of the church; and elders, who were chosen from among the most influential of the laity; and chief priests (v. 59), that is, the heads of the twenty-four priestly classes. "Were assembled." Annas sent Jesus bound to Caiaphas (John 18: 24), and Caiaphas with all haste summoned the Sanhedrin, some time between 2 and 4 o'clock on Friday morning, but this was irregular and informal, because it was contrary to their law to carry on the trial by night. This trial is probably the one recorded by Matthew and Mark. The usual place for the great Sanhedrin was at the council room in the temple precincts, but this being an irregular meeting is held in the palace of the high priest.

58. "Peter followed Him." Peter loved Jesus; he could not help but follow Him; he was anxious "to see the end"—to know what they did with his Lord. But alas! Peter followed from "afar off." This was the cause of his downfall. "And went in." John also went with Peter, and, in fact, it was John who succeeded in getting Peter admitted in to the court of the palace. John 18: 15, 16. "Sat with the servants." This was another great mistake. If he had stayed by the side of John he would not have denied his Master, for John seems to have had no such temptation.

59. "All the council." The great Sanhedrin, the highest in the Jewish nation; composed of seventy-two members, and founded, it is supposed, by Moses (Num. 21), and was continued a long time after the days of our Lord on earth. "Sought false witness." They have a criminal without a crime. They dared not sentence Jesus to death without some satisfactory charge, and thus they were obliged to search for witnesses.

60. "They found it not." (R. V.) They had great difficulty in making up a case against Jesus. According to their law (Deut. 19: 15) there must be two witnesses, and, out of the many false witnesscs who came before the council it was impossible to find two who agreed. Mark 14:56. "At the last came two." From Mark 14: 57-59 we see that the testimony of these witnesses did not agree in all points, and this accusation if agreed upon would not be sufficient for a death sentence. Falsehoods seldom agree; only the truth is harmonious. "False witnesses." Their testimony was false because the facts were not correctly stated (see Mark 14: 58), and because Christ's words had been misapplied. This is still a very common way of injuring others.

61. "This fellow said." Here they were obliged to go back to the beginning of Christ's public ministry and pervert a statement that He had made after He first cleansed the temple. John 2: 19. "I am able," etc. Jesus had never said this. What He did say was that if they would destroy this temple in three days He would raise it up, but He had reference to the temple of His body.

62. "Said unto Him." Their case had failed, and now the high priest arose and tried to force Jesus to criminate Himself. "Answerest Thou nothing?" There was nothing to say. The witnesses had contradicted themselves. Give the enemy time and opportunity and he will destroy his own cause.

63. "Held His peace." Thus fulfilling the prophecy in Isa. 53: 7. Jesus knew they were determined to put Him to death and a reply would have been useless. "I adjure Thee." The high priest puts a solemn oath to Him. The difficulty of this question consisted in this: if He confessed that He was the Son of God, they stood ready to condemn Him for blasphemy; if He denied it, they were prepared to condemn Him for being an imposter, and for deluding the people under pretense of being the Messiah.

64. "Thou hast said." A common form of expression for "Yes, it is so." See Mark 14: 62. Christ felt no disposition to remain silent when questioned concerning a truth for which He came into the world to shed His blood. "On the right hand of power." This is a reference to Dan. 7: 13, 14. The prophet is describing Christ's coming into the presence of His Father to be invested with all power. Its true fulfillment took place at the resurrection (Matt. 28: 18), but the same Lord will come at the judgment day in the same glory. What a contrast will that be with His present position! "The clouds of heaven." This evidently has reference (1) to the judgment executed on the wicked Jewish nation (Matt. 16: 27, 28; 24; 30); (2) to the final judgment; (3) to the final triumph of His kingdom.

65. "Rent his clothes." An expression of violent grief (Gen. 37: 29, 34; Job 1: 20) and horror at what was considered to be blasphemous or impious. The act was enjoined by the rabbinical rules. When the charge of blasphemy was proved, the judges rend their garments and do not sew them up again. "Blasphemy." They considered it blasphemy for Jesus to say He was the Christ. Mark 14: 61, 62. "Witnesses." Their witnesses had proved a failure to them, and they had no more to bring. Jesus was condemned on His own testimony.

66. "What think ye?" The high priest had urged the case against Him, and now he puts it to vote. "Guilty of death." "Worthy of death." R. V. The punishment for blasphemy was death. Lev. 24: 16. The irregular court now adjourned.

67. "Spit in His face," etc. There is an interval now of at least two hours before the regular session of the Sanhedrin could convene. During this time the judges delivered Him into the hands of the mob. They spat in His face as a mark of contempt. "Buffeted." Smote with their fists.

68. "Who—smote Thee." They had blindfolded Him. Mark 14: 65. They made sport with Him as the Philistines did with Samson.

If you have a happy home keep it so; if not, make it so.

The English in India.

The first British attempts to reach India from the northeast and the west were made in 1528, but the East India Company, which practically ruled the land for many years, was not chartered until 1600. Here are some of the more important dates since that time: Bombay ceded to England, 1662; Calcutta purchased, 1696; war between English and French, 1746-1749; Calcutta captured and English suffocated in Black Hole June 20, 1756; Calcutta retaken by Clive January 2, 1757; almost constant wars with native States, which resulted in England obtaining much territory, 1757-1802; Mahratta war, more territory obtained, 1803-1805; territory acquired through Burmese war, 1824-1826; Scinde annexed to British Empire, 1843; Danish possessions in India purchased, 1845; Pegu annexed, 1852; great Indian mutiny, 1857-1858; government of East India Company ceased, September 1, 1858; Queen Victoria proclaimed in India November 1, 1858; proclaimed Empress May 1, 1876, in London, and January 1, 1877, in India.

Newly Discovered Pompeiian Villa.

The newly discovered Pompeiian villa, near Herculaneum, is attracting great attention, says the Paris Messenger. Rich affrescoes, in red, blue and black colors have come to light, with jars, glass, earthenware, human bones and metal statuettes. The villa was discovered at Camaldoli di Torre, not far from the famous Camaldoli Monastery, and in a bush, about four metres under the earth. It no doubt once belonged to a Herculanean family, Herculaneum being situated at the foot of the Camaldoli Hill.

A Great Index.

The index of books at the British Museum is at last complete, after twenty years of hard work. When the printing of the great catalogue began in 1881, the manuscript catalogue then used contained 3,000,000 references to about half as many books—cross titles accounting for the difference between the figures. In all there are over 600 volumes of the catalogue, containing the titles of 2,000,000 books. The subject index is to be commenced at once, but will not be ready for fifteen years at least.—Tit-Bits.

A rubber tree four feet in diameter yields twenty gallons of sap, making forty pounds of dried rubber.

Best For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

The elevator man who calls out floors tells stories.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle

The vegetarian should be able to make both ends meet.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The golf writer believes that the pen is mightier than the sward.

Stock Raising South.

There is a growing interest in live stock in the South, especially as regards beef, dairy cattle, horses, mutton, sheep and hogs. The Shenandoah Valley and Piedmont sections of Virginia, the mountains of East Tennessee, Western North Carolina, the upland regions of South Carolina, sections of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi and the famous blue grass regions of Kentucky furnish large areas of fine grass lands with an abundance of pure clear water. Over this section the climate is such that stock buildings need not be expensive. Rough lumber is comparatively cheap and within easy reach of every farmer. No section of country can furnish cheaper grazing or feeding than the South. Besides a great variety of pasture grasses and green forage plants there are cotton seed and its products, one of the cheapest stock foods known. During the past season several very fine bunches of cattle have been shipped over the Southern Railway to Chicago and to Europe, besides supplying in part a very brisk home market. Lists of these lands can be obtained free by addressing M. A. Hays, Agent Land and Industrial Department, Southern Railway, 228 Washington St., Boston, Mass., or M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agent, Southern Railway, Washington, D. C.

In China coal miners work twelve hours a day for ten cents a day.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Cures a cough or cold at once. Conquers croup, bronchitis, grippe and consumption. 25c.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

HELP FOR WOMEN

WHO ARE ALWAYS TIRED.

"I do not feel very well, I am so tired all the time. I do not know what is the matter with me."

You hear these words every day; as often as you meet your friends just so often are these words repeated. More than likely you speak the same significant words yourself, and no doubt you do feel far from well most of the time.

Mrs. Ella Rice, of Chelsea, Wis., whose portrait we publish, writes that she suffered for two years with bearing-down pains, headache, backache, and had all kinds of miserable feelings, all of which was caused by falling and inflammation of the womb, and after doctoring with physicians and numerous medicines she was entirely cured by

MRS. ELLA RICE

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you are troubled with pains, fainting spells, depression of spirits, reluctance to go anywhere, headache, backache, and always tired, please remember that there is an absolute remedy which will relieve you of your suffering as it did Mrs. Rice. Proof is monumental that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the greatest medicine for suffering women. No other medicine has made the cures that it has, and no other woman has helped so many women by direct advice as has Mrs. Pinkham; her experience is greater than that of any living person. If you are sick, write and get her advice; her address is Lynn, Mass.

"SALZER'S SEEDS WILL MAKE YOU RICH"

This is a daring statement, but Salzer's seeds bear it out every time.

Combination Corn. Greatest corn on earth. Will positively revolutionize corn growing.

Billion Dollar Grass. Greatest marvel of the age, 12 tons of hay per acre. First crop six weeks after sowing

What Is It? Catalogue tells.

FOR 10c. STAMPS and this NOTICE we mail big seed catalog, 10 Grain Samples including above, also Speltz (80 bu. per A.) Oats, (250 bushel per A.) Rape, Barley, (173 bu. per A.) Peroat, etc. Worth $10. to get a start.

John A. Salzer Seed Co. La Crosse, Wis.

GREGORY SEEDS Forty years of fair dealing. New catalogue free.

J. J. H. Gregory & Son, Marblehead, Mass.

DYSPEPSIA CAN BE CURED BY USING KENYON'S Vegetable TABLETS

50c. From Manto Chem. Co., 179 Wooster St., N. Y.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

DON'T RUIN YOUR STOMACH WITH MEDICINE.

Hunyadi János

IS A NATURAL LAXATIVE MINERAL WATER.

Endorsed and used by the most prominent physicians in the world as the best and safest remedy for disordered stomach, biliousness, liver troubles, gout and rheumatism.

It Cures Constipation!

Take one-half glassful on arising in the morning and you will feel the remarkable effects in half an hour.

ASK For the full name "Hunyadi János." | LOOK at the label. Blue with Red Centre Panel.

Sole Exporter, Firm of Andreas Saxlehner, 130 Fulton St., N.Y.

LION COFFEE

A LUXURY WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL!

Watch our next advertisement.

MY PICTURE goes on every package of

Lion Coffee.

Make sure that there is a lion head on every package before purchasing.

That tells you that it is genuine, and not a glazed coffee.

If you don't see my head on the package, don't buy it.
If not at your grocer's try another store.
All leading stores keep it.

LION COFFEE

is now the leader of them all, and is used in millions of homes.

In every package of LION COFFEE you will find a fully illustrated and descriptive list. No housekeeper, in fact, no woman, man, boy or girl will fail to find in the list some article which will contribute to their happiness, comfort and convenience, and which they may have by simply cutting out a certain number of Lion Heads from the wrappers of our one pound sealed packages (which is the only form in which this excellent coffee is sold).

WOOLSON SPICE CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE. - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR, ... $1.00
SIX MONTHS, ... .50
THREE MONTHS, ... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

TROUGH CREEK.

Buff Long took his first walk among his neighbors on Sunday last after a tussle with pneumonia.

Twelve persons of our valley attended the funeral of James W. Foust, of Henderson township, on Monday.

Harvey Lyninger started up his saw mill Monday after a rest of two weeks on account of a broken wheel.

Mrs. A. W. Wright, who has more calls in sick rooms than she is able to fill, is this week looking after sick folks in and around Mapleton.

The ground hog has hit the weather very much better so far than those who predicted a mild winter. Eight inches of snow this (Tuesday) morning.

Wm. Posten is quite low at this writing with pneumonia with little hopes of his recovery. Martin Bum is threatened with a turn of grip. Dr. Spangler has him in tow, which means for him to come through all right which we hope will be the case.

I have noticed for some time past that H. B. Long seems to be more joyful than common, although always in good spirits, but the reason of the extra seems to be on account of a young gentleman boarder having taken up his boarding with Bert and wife.

The present snow is a guarantee for bad roads either sooner or later. If the earth in this section of country fails to get a thorough soaking this coming spring we may expect a severer drought the coming summer than most of us ever experienced. Mark the prediction.

Our young friend, John Hicks, of Mapleton, who is taking a business course in Philadelphia, favored your correspondent with a call during his vacation last week. John is a rising young railroader and we predict something good to come to him. So may it be.

SHADE GAP.

Frank Stitt, of Dry Run, was in town on Monday.

Henry Flood, of Nossville, was in town on Monday.

Mrs. J. M. Cree visited friends in Saltillo on Monday.

F. P. Yocum and family, of Pittsburg, moved to Nossville on Tuesday.

Mrs. Geo. Doran, of Burnt Cabins, visited friends in this place on Saturday.

F. P. Mentzer and C. J. Mathias, of Burnt Cabins, were in town on Monday.

S. N. Minick and wife attended his aunt's funeral on Monday near McConnellsburg, Pa.

Wm. K. Swan returned Saturday evening after a few days' visit with friends in Altoona.

Clide Mackey and Frank Hassel, of Spring Run, Franklin county, left Monday for Galesburg, Illinois.

Mrs. Mary McD. McFarland and daughter, Bessie, returned Saturday evening to their home on Railroad street.

Jno. Schmittle and his brother, Saul, left Monday for Altoona where John is engaged as clerk in J. W. Matthews' meat market.

A local institute was held at Centre school house on Friday evening. The house was crowded. Persons from this place who attended were Misses Jennie Appleby, Grace Swan, Ethel Jones and Messrs. Chalsmer Montgomery, John Schmittle, Den. Bealman, Bruce Pyles and Elsmer Piper.

CASSVILLE.

Many of our families have been without water for the past few weeks.

Mrs. J. B. Houck and daughter, from Pittsburg, were guests of J. L. Houck last week.

Grippe still holds a number of our good people in its clutches, but many are now able to be out.

Rev. N. B. Smith, at the request of the W. C. T. U., took a vote in the Epworth League Sunday evening, to ask that the gates be closed on Sunday at the Pan American Exposition at Buffalo this summer.

Mrs. Philip Gosnell fell, while in her yard, and broke her left limb above the ankle. She is so highly esteemed in the community for her deeds of love and helpfulness, that many persons inquire daily about her. She is suffering some, but good hopes are entertained of her recovery.

LATTA GROVE.

M. E. and Jack Dell are hauling timber to Beaty's mill out of which to saw ties.

Miles J. Monihen has secured a position at the Mount Union silica brick works.

John Dougherty and wife, of Ryde, attended the funeral of Lewis Mierley last Saturday.

Howard Dell and family, of Langdondale, are spending a few days with friends in the valley. While at L. E. Dell's, Mrs. Howard Dell became quite ill but is better at this writing.

An Honest Medicine for La Grippe.

George W. Waitt, of South Gardiner, Me., says: "I have had the worst cough, cold, chills and grip and have taken lots of trash of no account but profit to the vendor. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the only thing that has done any good whatever. I have used one bottle of it and the chills, cold and grip have all left me. I congratulate the manufacturers of an honest medicine." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

A Trip to the "Sunny South"-land.

EDITOR ITEM: "The riches of a commonwealth is free, strong minds and hearts of health, and more to her than gold or grain, the cunning hand and cultured brain."

That a large majority of the citizens of Pennsylvania endorse this sentiment, was very plainly demonstrated by the representatives from all sections of the State, who were in attendance at the educational convention, and that of school directors, which followed the State Teachers' Association meeting recently held in the high school building at Harrisburg.

Many good suggestions and earnest pleading were made for advancement along educational lines not only in school room work, but for the elevating and forwarding of all work pertaining to the education of the youth of this great commonwealth.

The lack of constant improvement was traced from school room back, and conclusive evidence given that it frequently is chargeable to the directory, or home influence. This gives food for careful study by citizens—as to their individual responsibility as parents, and also as citizens, in properly considering the election of school directors, who will give necessary attention to this very important subject, regardless of adverse criticism, comting as it frequently does from persons lacking knowledge of facts, or acting from personal motives.

The convention was one of great interest and profit to all in attendance, and it is unfortunate that more teachers and directors cannot avail themselves of the privilege of attending. Full report of proceedings will appear in the *School Journal*, which should if it does not, reach every director in the State.

After enjoying this very intellectual treat we turned our faces south for a short sojourn with friends in Virginia, leaving Harrisburg at 5 A. M., through the beautiful Cumberland Valley. Winter had spread her white mantle, but the substantial barns, with their large herds of cattle and sheep congregated about straw stacks and sheltered buildings, bespoke thrift, which is the well-known characteristic of this part of the Keystone State.

Changing cars at Hagerstown to the N. & W. R. R. the first odd thing that greeted us was the large sign in the front end of the car with the word "White" upon it. To one not accustomed to such notices the word started a train of thought which added to the interest of scenes passing as a panorama, as the train glided through this historic country, where so many incidents of the Civil War were located, stamping it forever on the memory of the American people.

Our first stop was at Charleston, W. Va. A stay of two hours enabled us to visit the schools of that pretty Southern village. Winter had been left behind and the time was very pleasantly spent visiting various points of interest. The village is situated on a number of small foot hills of the Blue Ridge mountain, making a scene of beauty and interest. The word white was not found in the schools, but there were no scholars of color either, and upon inquiry I found that a school for colored children was maintained by the authorities some distance from the village, taught by a colored teacher. In conversation it was made plain to me that the sentiment on the matter was very strong, and to one never having to give thought to the matter the ideas advanced compelled silence on my part. The schools of Charleston are a credit to the management, which is an elected district board, controlling all schools in town and district, somewhat differently constituted from our Northern school boards. Free text books, &c., are not known, and to a Pennsylvanian this seems to place the Keystone schools somewhat in advance.

The court house in which John Brown and his helpers were tried was visited, and indeed the very place of his execution. Many interesting and instructive conversations with residents of this wide-awake village will ever live in our memory. The fact cannot be denied, that personal converse with persons who were on the ground at the time of the greatest of all wars, much information of a nature not supplied in history, is obtainable.

An old soldier en route from Washington to his home near Winchester, got on the train at Charlestown, and mentioned to a passenger near him, as having been present at Brown's execution. I dropped into the seat with him and found that when a boy of 17 he walked from his home in an adjoining county twenty-two miles to see the treasonable Brown hung, as John was then considered. The same youth a few years later was found among the boys in blue, maintaining the supremacy of the stars and stripes. As the beautiful valley of the Shenandoah appeared to our view, with North mountain on the west and Blue Ridge on the east, and the sunny Southern sky, it made a picture of beauty long to be remembered.

Many points of interest are to be seen from the car windows, especially as the train nears Winchester, made famous by Sheridan. Our new found friend left the train at the latter point, and with his Virginia courtesy offered to continue his journey if he could be of service to us, but his kind offer of course was declined—arriving at Harrisonburg at 3 P. M., a town of thirty thousand population, two railroads—Southern and Chespeake & Western—a one hundred and thirty-thousand dollar court house, built of Indiana granite, a structure of massive proportions and architectural beauty, of which Rockingham county has reason to be justly proud. Electric light and fine water supply, gives the citizens exceptionally fine service. A substantial public school building for white children is in the southern portion of the village and one similar for colored children. I visited both schools and found the best facilities for the advance of pupils. Primary and secondary grades were especially interesting to me, and methods used were such as would undoubtedly bring the answer, awakening the ability of the pupils to think, which is the all important matter.

A feature of towns of any prominence is a preparatory school to fit scholars for entry to college and higher institutions of learning, which the public school system of the State does not provide. The Misses Davis, formerly of Kishacoquillas Valley, have a large school of this kind in Harrisonburg. The ladies received their education at Birmingham, are neices of Miss Jane Davis, who has for so many years been connected with the seminary at that place, and who is so widely and favorably known. Mr. Davis and Mr. Robert Cummings, whose family we are visiting, left the Big Valley in 1867, settling in Rockingham county, both having since died. Their families have many friends and relatives in this section, and inquiries about home folk were freely indulged in.

Sabbath offered opportunity to visit the Presbyterian and M. E. churches. The latter is a new edifice with fine organ, the former an old building, but a hearty welcome was extended by all to the stranger within their gate, and the services were much enjoyed. What I took for a strange coincident I was told was customary on the part of the M. E. divine—the habit of preaching largely in rhyme. This I first noticed in his prayer—a most excellent supplication, but frequent sentences in rhyme, was to me an innovation somewhat novel.

A feature never before enjoyed was court day sales - a revelation indeed. Hundreds of men, and more boys than it would be possible to count, assembled in the public square fronting the court house. All had something to sell or wanted to buy. The like of it was never dreamed of, and I am sure could not be duplicated outside of a Southern town, because the colored man in all his picturesque simplicity largely adds to court day, at least as viewed by Northern eyes. A thousand horses of all sizes, age and color, was a small estimate placed on those offered for sale or trade. Show day in Huntingdon can only compare to court day in a Virginia town, with latter very greatly in the lead.

The friendly hand shake, kindly word of welcome from all whom one meets, demonstrates the well-known Virginia courtesy and hospitality.

Our homeward trip was made by way of Elkton over Norfolk & Western to Hagerstown. We left the plowman at work, steadily turning up his corn furrows, but soon arrived in a climate that caused us to turn our coat collar closely about the throat to protect it from the sharp wind sweeping down from the Susquehanna river, but quite satisfied to consider home preferable in the old Keystone State, with an occasional excursion to the sunny South as very enjoyable. J. G. H.

The stomach controls the situation. Those who are hearty and strong are those who can eat and digest plenty of food. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat and allows you to eat all the good food you want. If you suffer from indigestion, heartburn, belching or any other stomach trouble, this preparation can't help but do you good. The most sensitive stomach can take it. W. H. Spangler.

Samuel, name some of the animals of the Torrid Zone.

The lion, the tiger, the effluent, the nirozeros, and the—the—hypocrite.

Prof. Ivison, of Lonaconing, Md., suffered terribly from neuralgia of the stomach and indigestion for thirteen years and after the doctors failed to cure him they fed him on morphine. A friend advised the use of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure and after taking a few bottles of it he says, "It has cured me entirely. I can't say too much for Kodol Dyspepsia Cure." It digests what you eat. W. H. Spangler.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of George M. Park, late of Cass township, Huntingdon county, Pa., deceased.

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay for settlement to

J. H. WALKER, Administrator,
J. F. Schock, Atty., 2910 Fourth Ave.,
Huntingdon, Pa. Altoona, Pa.
Jan. 14, 1901. 6t

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In fact you will find everything that goes to make up a good store.

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Mapleton Depot, - Pa.

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We believe you will find to your advantage to trade with us.

J. L. Houck,

Cassville, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., March 6, 1901.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 26, 1900.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	9.00	12.15	.....	.....	10.00	1.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.25	7 00	8.50	12 25	4.30
Washington...	10.40	.....	7.45	7.45	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.41	4.50	8.40	8.40	11.45	.....
	D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly
	A.M	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P.M.
Harrisburg.....	3.00	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.45	5.00
Rockville	....	8 12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3 14	8.17	12 03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.29	8 35	12 16	.....	4.10	5.34
Newport	3.52	9.05	12 37	.....	4.30	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.25	9.44	1.07	.....	4. 57	6.38
Mifflin	4.30	9.50	1.11	.....	5.02	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.52	10.13	1.30	1.10	5.22	7.07
McVeytown....	5.15	10.38	1.49	.....	r5.42	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.33	11 00	2 06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.39	11 06	2 10	.....	6.03	7.56
Mapleton.	5.45	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.03	11.32	2.29	2.01	6.22	8.20
Petersburg	6 19	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.46	12.13	3.07	h234	16 54	8.56
Tyrone.	6.52	12.20	3 12	2.40	6 59	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.17	12.41	3.29	.....	7.18	9.20
Altoona.	7.40	1.00	3.45	3.10	7.35	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	1.50
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.25, Rockville 10.36, Marysville 10.39, Duncannon 10.51, Newport 11.12, Mifflin 11.44, Lewistown Junction 12.02. v. m., Huntingdon 12.58, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

"r" stops on signal to receive or let off passengers Sundays only.

"l" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

	Week days	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly	D'ly.	D'ly
	A.M.	A. M.	A. M.	PM.	P. M.	P. M.
Pittsburg		2.50	8.00		12.45	4.50
Altoona.....	5.00	7.10	11.40	2.05	5.55	9.05
Bellwood.....	5.12	7.25	11.52	2.19	6.10	9.19
Tyrone	5.24	7.43	12.03	2.35	6.27	9.33
Birmingham .	5.28	7.48	g1207	2.40	6.32	
Petersburg ...	5.45	8.12		3.03	6.56	
Huntingdon....	5.57	8.25	12.35	3.17	7.10	10.12
Mapleton.	6.11	8.42		3.35	7.24	
Mt. Union.....	6.16	8.48	12.54	3.42	7.29	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.21	8.53		3.47	7.34	
McVeytown....	6.37	9.10	f1.14	4.08	7.51	
Lewiston Jc....	6.58	9.30	1.33	4.33	8.10	11.16
Mifflin.....	7.18	9.50	1.50	4.55	8.30	11.37
Port Royal... ..	7.22	9.54		5.00	8.34	
Thompsontown	7.37	10.09		5.18	8.48	
Millerstown. ...	7.46	10.17		5.28	8.57	
Newport	7.55	10.27	2 24	5.39	9.05	
Duncannon.	8.20	10.49	2.44	6.08	9.29	
Marysville	8.33	11.02	2.56	6.26	9.43	
Rockville.	8.38	11.07		6.32	9.48	
Harrisburg.....	8.50	11.20	3.10	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg 2. 0, Altoona 625, Tyrone 6.30, Huntingdon 7.17, Lewistown Junction 8.05, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	P.M.	A M.	A.M
Balti	12 10	12.10	*3.15	6 10	9.50	2 35	6.40
Wahg't'n	1 15	1 15	*4.1	7.15	.....	4 05	7.44
Phila.....	11.48	12.17	*3.17	6.23	10.20	4 25	4.25
New York	2.13	3.03	*5.53	9.30	3.53	7 13	7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.30 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.15 A. M., Huntingdon 1.10 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.40 A. M., Philadelphia 6.52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.08 p. m., Baltimore 6.10 p. m., Washington 8.15 p. m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops on signal only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.--For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 7.55, 11.42 A. M. and 3.00 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone--For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.30 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 3.15 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 26, 1900.

NORTH. Irreg., No. 7.	Mail, No. 3	Mail, No. 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 4	Irreg., No. 6.
p. m.	P.M.	a.m		A. M	p. m.	a. m.
5 00	12 50	6 00	Robertsdale	11 19	6 36	6 50
5 10	1 02	6 12	Cook's	11 04	6 24	6 39
5 22	1 14	6 29	Cole's	10 49	6 12	6 29
5 42	1 42	6 57	Saltillo	10 19	5 42	5 56
5 50	1 50	7 05	Three Springs	10 10	5 21	5 50
6 02	2 03	7 17	* Pogue	9 57	5 07	5 40
6 14	2 18	7 32	Rockhill	9 45	4 44	5 30
	2 35	7 47	Shirley	9 25	4 29	
	2 44	7 57	*Augh. Mills	9 16	4 21	
	3 06	8 20	Mount Union	9 00	4 06	
p. m.	p. m	a m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irregular No. 5 leaves Robertsdale 7.43, Cook's 7.55, Cole's 8.07, Saltillo 8.35, Three Spring 8.43, Pogue 8.55, arrive at Rockhill 9.10 a. m.

Saturday only, No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 3.15, Cook's 3.26, Cole's 3.38, Saltillo 4.02, Three Springs 4.10, Pogue 4.22, arrive at Rockhill 4.35 p. m.

Irregular No. 8 leaves Rockhill 2.20, Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Saltillo 2.51, Cole's 3.19, Cook's 3.31, arrive at Robertsdale 3.43 p. m.

Saturday only, Reg. No. 8 leaves Rockhill 1.00, Pogue 1.13, Three Springs 1.25, Saltillo 1.42, Cole's 2.00, Cook's 2.12, arrive at Robertsdale 2.25 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg., No. 12	Mail, No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg., No 9	Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 20	L Rockhill A	6 25	4 55
5 43	7 13	*Blacklog	6 32	5 02
5 35	7 05	*Cedar Rock	6 40	5 10
5 31	7 01	*Locke Vall'y	6 44	5 14
5 25	6 55	*Shade Gap Stair	6 50	5 20
		A Goshorn L		

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

Proceedings of Garfield Institute.

The educational meeting that was held at Garfield on Saturday afternoon, March 2, was called to order by Mr. David H. Dell.

The meeting was opened by a selection of music entitled "Bringing in the Sheaves," followed by a welcome address by Miss Alverna Lynn, who aimed to make all who were under the sound of her voice to feel that they were as welcome as sunshine on a bright May morning. A recitation by James Dell, urging the boys to try, try again, which was very plainly spoken, followed.

"Professional Enthusiasm" was opened by Miss Rebecca Hamilton, who read a very interesting paper, giving many good thoughts and illustrations of enthusiasm. A successful teacher must be enthusiastic.

Prof. M. B. Wright then spoke. He said: Enthusiasm is growing rapidly, and let us then not be contented but press on and aim to be more enthusiastic than before, and told us many things that were very interesting to listen to and thoughts to take home and put into practice.

Followed by Prof. J. G. Dell, who said we must be enthusiastic in everything we are engaged in to do our work well. His definition for Enthusiasm is "the soul on fire." Everything we do must have that enthusiasm that will set the soul aglow—professional enthusiasm. Following was a selection of music entitled, "My Old Kentucky Home, Good Night."

A Recitation by Jesse Irvin, entitled "David Crockett," was very ably handled.

Next was an excellent paper read by Miss Minnie Lynn entitled, "Woman's Higher Education," which proved the saying of many parents and children. "I have enough of education to keep house and farm," to be a grand mistake, and that it is just as important that women have their training and discipline for after life within college walls as men. But the exact propriety of a college education for women is yet even doubted, and by sincere minds too. It is true that many women have lived and are living noble, true lives without having had a high school education. But we can never estimate how much more these same women might have been able to do had their natural ability, which they now use so well, been cultivated. We dare not say that a good school course unfits women for any of their duties which come to them in after life, however foreign they may be to her life in high school. It is sometimes thought that college bred women do not make good home helpers and home makers; that an educated mind and heart are incompatible with a heart and hands willing and able to perform the duties of an all-round housekeeper. Those who say they are convinced of this fact have made their observations, perhaps, from a single life. The probabilities are that these women would not have made good housekeepers had they remained out of high school, and she gave many other results that naturally follow a course of discipline in college life.

Next were recitations. First, "A Million Little Sunbeams," by Viola Hazzard; second, "Three Little Kittens Who Lost Their Mittens," by Viola Hyssong, followed by a solo by Russell Hyssong, entitled, "Keep on the Sunny Side." Another recitation by Lillie Dell, "If I Were Only a Kitten," and a piece of music entitled, "Old Folks at Home." "Drawing," by Mr. J. O Smith, was then taken up, who aimed to show how man came into this world as the most helpless creature on earth, and tells us that many of us teachers are similar to the unwise virgins, are careless about our work and not prepared and ready for what comes. His drawing was very interesting and appreciated by both old and young, so much so that the children called for the picture and poem of which he was the author. This was followed by the singing of "America," a recitation by Miss Verna Dell, entitled "Jingle, Jingle, Merry Bells." Next was an address by Prof. J. G. Dell, "Education of Farm Life," who aimed to show us how farm life education began, by taking himself as an example, as he used to be one of our farm boys. He asked the question, "Is the college too high for the farm boy?" His answer is "No." He emphasizes the word "higher," and says it is wrong to tell a boy or girl that there is something higher for them. He gave the contrast between the country and city boy or girl. He thinks the country boy and girl do not grow up so rapidly, but takes it slowly, and have become an individuality, and when they get into the city to live lose their individuality. Eighty per cent. of the men in one of our great cities to-day were farmer boys. A farmer boy learns to push ahead, as they grow nature is growing rapidly in them, being packed away, many boys and girls who have been reared on a farm have got frozen. He also said "Let us not educate our boys and girls away from home." He was followed by Dr. Hamilton, who thought that Professor Dell had struck the key-note when he said that a boy had lost his individuality when he has left the farm and is employed in a city, and he thinks that the only place where a man can live out his individuality is on the farm, and he is the only one who can live independent, although some leave the farm and make it a success. His advice to boys is to stay on the farm. Next came a duet by Miss Rettie Lynn and Miss Chloe Chilcote, which was very nicely sang, and then a recitation by Miss Annie Dell, entitled "Abraham Lincoln's Last Dream."

"Should the Compulsory School Law Be Enforced?" This subject was opened by Mr. R. P. Smith, who thinks it should be enforced. He was followed by Mr. Quincy Dell, who thinks it would be alright if it didn't last the whole year. A selection of music, entitled, "God Be With You 'Till We Meet Again," was then sung.

Believing that all who have been in attendance were benefitted, and considered it a success, the chairman then made the closing remarks and the institute adjourned.

GERTRUDE QUERRY, Secretary.

See that you get the original DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve when you ask for it. The genuine is a certain cure for piles. sores and skin diseases W. H. Spangler

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Sale Register.

Saturday, March 16th, J. O. Apgar will sell in Hare's Valley, four miles south of Mapleton, horse, mule, colt, two cows, heifer, brood sow, two-horse wagon, spring wagon, drill, Triumph mower, hay rake, top buggy, plows, harrows, bob-sleds, chains, single and double trees, cook stove, cupboard, churn, etc. Sale to commence at 12.30 o'clock.

Tuesday, March 19th, C. W. and J. E. Corbin, administrators of W. S. Corbin, deceased, will sell, two miles west of Cassville, 3 draft horses, 1 driving horse. 2 mules, 4 milch cows, 2 beeves, 15 young cattle, brood sow, 8 shoats, 1 4-horse wagon, two 2-horse wagons, hack, log wagon, buggy, bobsleds, long sled, sleigh, Deering binder, mower, hay rake, hay fork, rope and tackle, drill, corn planter, corn sheller, fanning mill. 3 Syracuse plows, harrows, cultivators, shovel plows, 4-horse power threshing machine, cutting box, grain cradles, scythes, harness, saddle, lines, chains, single and double trees, blacksmith tools, planes, augers, brace and bits, saws, shingles and lumber, wheat, rye, oats, corn and buckwheat by the bushel, dry feed, pork and lard by the pound, applebutter, potatoes, viuegar, etc. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock. J. G. Allison, auctioneer.

Wednesday, March 20th, James Monihen will sell at his residence in Hare's valley, 8 miles south of Mapleton, wagon, spring wagon, mule, black mare, cow, heifer, young cattle, harness, fly nets, hay rake, fanning mill, cider mill, plows, harrows, chains, etc. Sale to begin at one o'clock.

Tuesday, March 26th, Mrs. Ellen Robinson will sell at her residence in Union township, one mile west of Calvin, 2 cows, stoves, bureau, bedsteads, cupboard, chairs, table, sausage grinder and stuffer, grindstone, wheelbarrow, iron kettle, chickens, etc. Sale to begin at one o'clock.

Thursday, March 28th, S. N. Minick will sell at Minick's tannery, one mile south of Shade Gap, 4 horses, 3 cows, 10 young cattle, 3 brood sows, 14 shotes, 80 chickens, 2 four-horse wagons, two-horse wagon, stick wagon, spring wagon, 2 sleds, bark ladders, hay carriers, harness of all kinds, Johnson mower, grain drill, fanning mill, hay fork, rope and pulleys, cultivator, plows, harrows, single and double trees, chains, bell, grain cradles, mowing scythes, shoeing tools, sledges, mattocks, picks, forks, rakes, grain bags, wheat, corn, oats, cook stove, carpet, chairs, meat, lard, applebutter, etc. Sale to commence at 8.30 o'clock A. M.

A Horrible Outbreak

"Of large sores on my little daughter's head developed into a case of scald head," writes C. D. Isbill, of Morganton, Tenn., but Bucklen's Arnica Salve completely cured her. It's a guaranteed cure for Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Sores, Ulcers and Piles. Only 25 cents at W. H. Spangler's.

An Impression

Ought to be made upon consumers when they learn the prices at which I am selling goods. Note a few of them:

Rice, 6 and 8 cents
Tomatoes, 10c., or 3 for 25 cents
Canned corn, 8 and 10 cents
Oyster crackers, ginger snaps, nicnacs and lunch cakes, 8 cents
Prunes, 6 cents
Dates, 6 cents
California peaches, 10 cents
Raisins, 10 cents
Apricots, 12 cents
City lard, 10 cents
Country lard, 12 cents

I keep a full line of Groceries, Tobacco and Cigars, Flour, Feed and Cured Meats.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

Men's rubbers, 75 cents
Women's rubbers, 45 cents
Misses' rubbers, 40 cents
Children's rubbers, 30 cents
Prints, 7 and 8 cents
Lancaster ginghams, 7 cents
Muslin, 6 to 10 cents
Cotton crash, 5 and 6 cents
Linen crash, 10 cents
Sateen, 10 to 14 cents

I expect to have a full line of shoes in eight or ten days, and also a lot of Men's pantaloons from 75 cents up to $2.00.

A share of your patronage is solicited.

Don't forget the place —opposite the Juniata House.

M. P. Truax.

WM. REED & SONS

THE NEW SILK AND WOOLEN DRESS STUFFS FOR SPRING are the prettiest and most tempting you have ever seen. Each succeeding season the weaver's art produces more beautiful effects, and this great stock shows the result. You will find gathered here the newest and best styles in greatest variety. For newness, style, variety and size of the stock we will gladly compare it with any to be found in towns five times the size of Huntingdon; and as to prices, with those anywhere.

IN SILKS—Peau de Soie, Peau de Chine and Louisnes, in the new pastel, as well as all staple shades, are beautiful soft textures. Silk Poplins, and Lansdownes of wonderful beauty in finish and colorings, are most attractive. Foulards in silk and satin finish are especially strong this spring.

BLACK SILKS of true merit can be bought here with perfect safety. In our stock you find no chemically treated silk, heavy and lustrous to sell, but worthless in the wearing. Our maker thinks so much of his black silks that he weaves his name in the selvage.

IN WOOLEN WAIST MATERIALS, plain and silk embroidered Albatross, Batistes and French Flannels are most popular.

HEAVY SKIRTINGS, plain and double faced, come in all the new Blues, Grays, Browns and Castors, and at all prices. They come in Kerseys, Venetians, Poplins, Broad Cloths and Cheviots.

IN BLACK DRESS GOODS the store is especially strong. The stock is most comprehensive, embracing the newest effects in Venetians, Broad Cloths, Cheviots, Pebble Cheviots, Zibilines. Poplins, Camel's Hair, Melrose and Whipcords.

You must see this stock to appreciate its size and beauty.
We sponge and shrink perfectly all our dress goods,

Wm Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

THE DAY-LIGHT STORE

New Goods and Plenty of Them

At J. G. Gillam's Day-Light Store will be found a line of Ingrain and Rag Carpets that ranges in price from 25 to 50 cents per yard. Under the recent advance in Carpets our line has no equal in Mapleton at the prices named.

LACE CURTAINS AND POLES

We have a large assortment of Lace Curtains and poles at prices to suit the most careful buyers.

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS

Our stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Latest Style Hats, Neckwear, Hosiery, etc., is large and complete. We are not showing any old goods. Trunks, Telescopes and Grips are here at moderate prices.

HAMMOCKS AND SCREEN DOORS

Screen Wire, and anything you need will be found at our store.

Farm Produce taken in exchange for goods. We want you to trade with us.

JOHN G. GILLAM.

I admit of no superiors
—and—
Acknowledge no equals

in

MY MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF NEW STYLES

My store is filled to the uttermost with a choice line of carefully selected bargains in

Ladies', Gents', Misses' & Children's Up-to-date Footwear

All of the prevailing styles in assortment complete, specially purchased to meet the known wants of this community

My Prices { are of uniformly low grade / never equaled / do my talking / cannot be copied by would-be competitors / makes my business which talks for itself

If you want Superior Goods marvelously cheap,
Visit

J. C. HAZLETT, Huntingdon, Pa.

NERVITA PILLS

Restore Vitality
Lost Vigor
and Manhood...

Cure Impotency, Night Emissions, Loss of Memory, all wasting diseases, all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion. **A nerve tonic and blood builder.** Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. By mail **50c.** per box, **6** boxes for **$2.50, with our bankable guarantee to cure or refund the money paid.** Send for circular and copy of our bankable guarantee bond.

60 PILLS 50 CTS.

NERVITA TABLETS

EXTRA STRENGTH

(YELLOW LABEL)

Immediate Results

Positively guaranteed cure for Loss of Power, Varicocele, Undeveloped or Shrunken Organs, Paresis, Locomotor Ataxia, Nervous Prostration, Hysteria, Fits, Insanity, Paralysis and the Results of Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor. **By mail** in plain package, **$1.00** a box, **6** for **$5.00 with our bankable guarantee bond to cure in 30 days or refund money paid.** Address

NERVITA MEDICAL COMPANY
Clinton and Jackson Streets CHICAGO. ILLINOIS

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

J. FRANK PARK.

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Successor to Dr. G. L. Robb,

609 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.

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STEALINGS OF A CENTURY

Losses to the Government Amount to $16,000,000.

HOW SOME OF IT IS RECOVERED

Many Defaulters Joined the Army During the Spanish-American War—Government Kept Their Salaries, Which Were Applied on Their Old Indebtedness—The Record of Embezzlements

Washington, D. C.—In 110 years the gross receipts of the United States Government have amounted to $32,663,313,548.13. In that time the Government has lost through dishonest agents and officials approximately $16,000,000. Gradually portions of these defalcations are being collected by Uncle Sam's agents. Occasionally some bondsman of a defaulter, who failed to make good his pledge, has a balance due him from the Government from some contract secured or services rendered, which is withheld and applied to his former indebtedness. In this way a considerable portion of the $16,000,000 due the United States is gradually being collected.

Reimbursements were numerous in the Spanish-American war. A number of men who were defaulters, or who had been on the bonds of dishonest agents of the Government, secured positions in the volunteer army. In some cases their unsatisfied obligations had been running on for a period of forty years. They supposed that the account had been lost sight of by Uncle Sam's agents. Imagine their surprise when the paymaster visited their regiment and tendered them, instead of their salary, a certificate of receipt for the amount of money due them, which had been applied on their old indebtedness to the Government. In that way a good many thousands of dollars were collected in 1898 and 1899.

At the Solicitor's office in the Treasury Department is kept a minute record of all Government creditors whose terms of service has expired. This record dates back to 1789. It includes not only a list of defaulters and embezzlers, but a list of their bondsmen as well. In some cases the amounts are small, while in others they extend into thousands of dollars. In nearly every case the defaulter had given a bond which proved worthless or was insufficient to cover the amount of his shortage. In some cases not a dollar was realized on the bond which had been accepted by Uncle Sam's agents.

It is an interesting fact to note that for twenty years after the organization of the Government there was not a single defalcation. From 1820 to 1840 shortages in the accounts of the Government officials became numerous, and from 1840 to 1860 there was a very marked increase. The ten years from 1860 to 1870 exceed any similar period, as the opportunities for embezzlements were greater. The Postoffice Department has been since the beginning of the Government the most opulent field for the defaulter. Shortages in the accounts of postmasters from 1820 to 1880, when the system of inspection became extremely rigid, were of frequent occurrence. In most cases, however, the full amount of the defalcation was collected from the bondsmen. In about ten per cent. of these defalcations, however, the bonds proved to be practically worthless, and Uncle Sam became the loser. Shortages for small amounts were usually paid promptly by the bondsmen, but when it came to settling for a large amount it has been more difficult.

The Internal Revenue service from the beginning of the Government to the present time has been remarkably free from dishonest officials. There is not a case on record in the Treasury Department of an Internal Revenue collector being a defaulter. Treasury officials are at a loss to assign a reason for this, as the system of inspection is no more rigid, and as the amount of money handled by Internal Revenue collectors is greater than that handled by any other officials of the Government.

RETIRED LIST COSTS $2,000,000.

Large Increase of Inactive Officers Since Spanish War.

Washington, D. C.—The retired list of the army now costs about $2,000,000 a year, the personnel thereof having increased to 767, as against 653 in 1897. This is shown by the Army Register for 1901, lately issued. The list has made a considerable net gain in numbers since the war with Spain, especially in general officers, lieutenant-colonels and majors.

In 1897 there were four Major-Generals, 29 Brigadier-Generals, 103 Colonels, 30 Lieutenant-Colonels and 89 Majors on the retired list. The total of all grades was 653. The Register for 1901 shows that, including one West Point professor, there are 767 retired officers of all grades, of whom seven are Major-Generals, 56 Brigadier-Generals, 105 Colonels, 56 Lieutenant-Colonels and 141 Majors.

NAVAL NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED

All Except Those of Sampson and Schley Approved by the Senate.

Washington, D. C.—The Senate in executive session confirmed all the naval nominations for promotion sent in except those of Admirals Sampson and Schley.

Cattle Disease in the Philippines.

An epidemic of rinderpest exists in the Visayan Islands, P. I.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Shot a Burglar Dead.

A burglar was shot and killed and his pal captured at Claysville by Constable John Neely, after a desperate fight. The residences of Dr. J. M. Sprowls, I. G. Porter, H. B. Martin and James McCune were robbed during the night of jewelry and money amounting to nearly $1000. Neely was told that two men were in an old house eating breakfast just outside the town. He walked in and ordered them to hold up their hands. One did so, but the other struck him in the face with an iron bar, knocked out three teeth. The first man shot at him with a revolver three times, but missed him. Neely got his gun out and shot at the man with the iron bar, hitting him in the forehead, killing him. The other man jumped through a window and escaped, but was captured after a chase of an hour. The prisoner refuses to tell anything about the dead burglar or himself. The goods were all found on them and in the old building.

Regulating Mine Inspection.

A bill introduced in the House, at Harrisburg, by Mr. Garner, of Schuylkill, provides for sixteen inspectors of mines, who shall be elected by the people for a period of three years at a salary of $1200 annually. The bill creates six inspection districts, as follows: First, Luzerne County, with five inspectors; second, Lackawanna, four inspectors; third, Carbon, one inspector; fourth, Schuylkill, four inspectors; fifth, Northumberland, one inspector; sixth, Columbia, one inspector. The bill prescribes the duties of inspectors and makes them subject to removal by the court for neglect. Mr. Mahon, of Luzerne, introduced a bill authorizing the placing of checkweighmen at each anthracite colliery, to be elected and maintained by the men. Any company interfering with the weighman is liable to a penalty of from $100 to $500.

Water Famine Becoming Alarming.

Eight of the thirty-nine collieries of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company are closed owing to lack of water, and unless the supply is soon increased more mines will cease operations. The water famine in the anthracite coal region is becoming alarming. In order to keep the collieries supplied the Reading Company has sent numerous trains of tank cars from Trevorton, on the Susquehanna River, to Shenandoah, Mahanoy City and other towns where the drought is most pronounced. In many cases mine water is used to keep the machinery running, but the quantity of sulphur it contains is disastrous to the boilers, which in a few weeks are rendered useless. The residents of the towns and villages are suffering through the lack of water.

Copper Ore in Columbia County.

About four years ago a man named Sutliff found copper ore in a ledge of rock near Central, Columbia County. Nothing was done at the time to develop the deposits. Recently, however, a company was formed for that purpose. A crusher has been secured and a smelter will be put up. Before many weeks there will be a copper plant at Central.

Four Children Burned to Death.

Four children, ranging from four to twelve years of age, were cremated in the burning residence of Jacob Balt, at Litchfield. Balt was away from home. A hired man rescued Mrs. Balt and Mrs. Alonzo Scott, but it was impossible to reach Mrs. Scott's four children, who were asleep upstairs.

Girl Saved From Kidnapers.

At Sparta a man and a woman tried to kidnap sixteen-year-old Wilma Wilde, a supposed orphan. A country physician appeared on the scene and thwarted the scheme of the couple, who made their escape. It is thought that the girl is the heir to a fortune, which the man and woman were after

Coal Found in Perry County.

At a depth of fifteen feet workmen, in digging a well near Hickory Grove school house, in Penn township, struck a vein of semi-bituminous coal. The well is nearly full of water and is unfit for use. It is covered by a dark, oily liquid, believed to be crude petroleum.

Suit For Wages Killed Him.

Quivering with excitement over a suit for wages which he had brought against his former employers, John Barry, aged sixty-five years, dropped dead in Alderman Stocker's office, at Easton.

Drawn Against Saw and Killed.

George McBride, foreman in Walter & Henry's saw mill, at Conygham, was drawn against a revolving saw. He was cut and torn in a horrible manner, and lived but a few hours.

$35,000 For Pan-American Building.

Governor Stone has signed the bill appropriating $35,000 for the Pennsylvania Commission to the Pan-American Exhibition.

All Through the State.

A Mothers' Club has been organizeo at Bristol.

Norristown rolling mills have been closed indefinitely.

An Anti-Cigarette League has been organized at Avondale.

One-fourth of last year's tax in Pottstown is uncollected.

George C. Burrows has been appointed postmaster at Montoursville.

Only six remonstrances against licenses have been filed in Lancaster County.

With a fine steel saw James Boyle cut his way out of jail at Sharon and escaped.

Owing to scarcity of water, the Hammond colliers, near Girardville are tied up

A LYNCHING IN INDIANA

Negro Taken From Jail at Terre Haute by a Mob.

George Ward, Who Murdered Miss Finkelstein, a School Teacher, Hanged and Burned Before a Large Crowd.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Ward, the negro who murdered Miss Finklestein, a school teacher, was caught by the police and confessed his crime. Later he was taken from jail and lynched.

An infuriated mob gathered in front of the city jail and battered down the outer door. Jailer Lawrence O'Donnell appeared with a shotgun and fired over the heads of the citizens in a vain attempt to stampede them. Three deputy-sheriffs were wounded by shots from the crowd.

The report of Ward's confession was passed through the streets, and, reinforced by hundreds of recruits, the mob redoubled its attack and succeeded in entering the jail. Ward was dragged from his cell into the street and lynched. His body was burned.

The crime for which Ward suffered death was the murder of Ida Finkelstein, a Jewess, twenty years old, who taught a country school four miles from the city. She lived in the city, and was on her way home when assaulted. Ward shot her in the head and afterward cut her throat with a knife. The girl walked a mile after the assault, and revived sufficiently to give a description of her assailant, but died in five hours.

Ward was arrested and confessed to the crime. His only excuse for the murder was that Miss Finkelstein called him a "dirty nigger" and slapped his face. Sheriff Fasig, fearing violence, communicated with Governor Durbin, and the Governor ordered Captain Thomas, of Company B, to place his company, fully armed, in a position to be immediately ready for duty in response to a call from the Sheriff. Before the Sheriff could call on the militia the prisoner was in the hands of the mob.

There was no attempt at disguise made by any of those in the lynching party.

EDWARD'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

Empress Frederick Wanted to Consult Him About Her Will.

London.—King Edward went to Germany not because the Empress Dowager is considered to be in great and immediate danger, says Truth, but to discuss private affairs of importance with her.

DOWAGER EMPRESS FREDERICK.

The Empress Dowager is about to make a new will, and she is anxious that both Emperor William and King Edward should approve the proposed arrangement of her affairs. She has an immense fortune, entirely at her own disposal.

THIRTY-FIVE MINERS LOST.

Imprisoned in a Burning Shaft, Foreigners Perish in Wyoming.

Kemmerer, Wyo.—Thirty-five foreigners have perished in a fire which was discovered in the sixth level of the Diamondville Coal Mine No. 1. Only one man, John Anderson, was able to reach the main shaft and escape, so quickly did the fire spread through the level.

The fire was discovered in the sixth level of the mine, when the night shift of men, all foreigners, had been at work several hours. They were scattered along the workings, some distance back from the main lead.

Every plan known to mining experts was quickly put into operation for the checking of the fire, but without apparent effect. Bands of men went down the shaft repeatedly and tried to face the flames, which were eating their way through the level, but were invariably compelled to retreat.

EXECUTIONS IN PEKIN.

Chi-Hsin and Hsu-Cheng-Yu Are Publicly Beheaded.

Pekin, China.—Chi-Hsin (former Grand Secretary) and Hsu-Cheng-Yu (son of the notorious Hsu-Tung) were publicly beheaded. The street in which the execution took place was guarded by French, German and American troops.

Chi-Hsin met his fate in a dignified manner. Hsu-Chen-Yu was stupefied with opium. They were both dressed in their Chinese official costumes, without the insignia of their rank.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Ferdinand W. Peck, Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition, delivered his final report to the President.

After a conference between Secretary Root and leading Senators it was announced that Cuba must accept the American terms in entirety.

The River and Harbor bill, carrying appropriations of about $50,000,000 was passed by the Senate.

The negotiations regarding the Hay Pauncefote Treaty are to be transferred from London to Washington.

It was proposed to appropriate $900,000 to start the construction of a building for the Department of Justice.

President McKinley selected Captain William Crozier to succeed the late Professor Michie at the West Point Military Academy.

President McKinley nominated Edward H. Anderson, of Utah, to be Surveyor-General of Utah.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Jose Serapio, an uncle of Aguinaldo, and formerly an insurgent colonel, was appointed Governor of Bulacan Province, P. I.

Filipino insurgents attacked three towns, killing civilians, abducting others and burning houses.

Fire in Puerta Tierra, Porto Rico, rendered more than 100 persons homeless.

Deaths in Havana for January numbered 476, a rate of 22.75, the lowest for that month in twelve years.

Charles Z. Landreau was appointed postmaster at Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

The Government buildings at Iba, Province of Zambales, P. I., were burned.

Measures are being taken by the American authorities at Manila to protect the gold fields and mining claims of Luzon from prospectors and squatters.

DOMESTIC.

Arizona's new capital was dedicated on the thirty-eighth anniversary of the Territorial organization.

Burglars are supposed to have killed May Peterson, a servant girl, who was found mysteriously murdered in the house of John S. Collins, at Omaha, Neb.

Zuni Indians in Arizona and New Mexico are starving, caused by last year's drought.

Torpedo boat destroyer No. 12 was launched at San Francisco.

A house in Dorchester County, Md., caught fire, and Mrs. James Masher and her six-year-old daughter were burned to death.

Llewellyn Powers, former Governor of Maine, was nominated by the Republicans of the Fourth Maine District as Representative in Congress to succeed Charles A. Boutelle, of Bangor.

Edward P. Miles, embezzling tax collector of Hudson, Mass., was sentenced to imprisonment for from six to nine years.

Back taxes to a considerable amount were collected in various parts of Iowa, through the employment of "tax ferrets."

The discovery of the oldest fragment of the Gospels known to the world was announced in Boston, Mass., by the Vice-President of the Egypt Exploration Fund.

William J. McManus, the famous secret service detective who made his reputation in running down counterfeiters, died at Baltimore, Md.

The right of way was secured for an electric road from Schenectady to Ballston, where it will connect with the road to Saratoga, N. Y.

Fire in the Cordova Hotel, at Memphis, Tenn., supposed to have been caused by crossed electric wires, was extinguished with a loss of less than $15,000.

About forty persons were injured in a wreck on the Wabash Railroad, near Benton, Ind.

Ten-year-old George M. Rein died from lockjaw, at Winsted, Conn. He was vaccinated in school and blood-poisoning resulted.

W. J. Akers was nominated for the Mayoralty of Cleveland, Ohio, at the Republican primaries.

The assassination of Salvo Giovanni, at Chicago, is believed to be the work of counterfeiters who feared him.

After four teeth had been pulled Mrs. E. G. Mitchell, of Boston, Mass., died in the dentist's chair.

The total loss of life by the sinking of the steamship City of Rio de Janeiro at San Francisco is now placed at 128. The loss on the vessel and cargo will exceed $1,000,000.

FOREIGN.

The British Government will send a strong punitive expedition against the rebellious Somalis.

The Newfoundland Legislature has passed the French shore modus vivendi bill after spirited speeches defining the attitude of the various members.

The report that Haiti and San Domingo are preparing for war on account of the consular incident at Dajabon is without foundation. The consular trouble is a private quarrel of no importance.

A new list of Chinese officials whose punishment is demanded was announced at Shanghai. Germany disclaimed any thirst for more vengeance.

The works of Vickers Sons & Maxim at Sheffield, England, were seriously damaged by fire.

General French's successes encourage the British War Office to believe the Boer war is near its end.

A European zollverein against America is predicted as the result of the steel consolidation.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2¾c. per quart.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—West, extra	$ —	@$	24
Firsts	22	@	23
Thirds to seconds	19	@	21
State dairy tubs, extra	21	@	22
Imitation creamery	14	@	19
Factory finest	14¾	@	15
Low grades	12	@	13½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	—	@	12
Small	12¼	@	12½
Part skims, good to prime	5½	@	6½
Full skims	1½	@	2
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	19	@	20
State and Penn	19	@	20
Western—Choice	17¾	@	18
Southern—Choice	17	@	17½
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1900	2 42½	@	2 45
Medium	2 22½	@	2 25
Pea, choice	2 22½	@	2 25
Red kidney, choice	2 27½	@	2 30
White kidney, choice	—	@	2 50
Yellow eye	2 62½	@	2 65
Lima, Cal	—	@	3 80
Green peas, bags	1 22½	@	1 25
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, Ben Davis, per bbl	2 25	@	3 50
Baldwin, per bbl	2 50	@	3 50
Greening, per bbl	2 00	@	3 50
Strawberries, Fla., per qt	15	@	40
Cranberries, per bbl	6 50	@	9 50
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb	—	@	10
Chickens, per lb	—	@	9½
Roosters, per lb	—	@	6
Turkeys, per lb	—	@	10½
Ducks, per pair	50	@	80
Geese, per pair	1 00	@	1 50
Pigeons, per pair	30	@	35
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	7	@	11
Broilers, Phila., per lb	18	@	25
Capons, Phila., per lb	10	@	16
Fowls, State & Penn., per lb	9½	@	10
Chickens, Western, per lb	8	@	9½
Ducks, Western, per lb	8	@	13
Geese, Western, per lb	6	@	10
Squabs, per dozen	1 50	@	3 00
HOPS.			
State—1900, choice, per lb	19	@	20
1900, common to fair	14	@	16
Pacific coast—1900, choice	18	@	19
1899, common to choice	8	@	14
Old odds	2	@	5
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb	95	@	97½
No. 1, per 100 lb	90	@	92½
No. 2, per 100 lb	85	@	87½
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	80	@	85
Straw, long rye	82½	@	85
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, West., per bbl	1 25	@	1 50
State, per bbl	1 37	@	1 62
Sweets, per bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Onions—Orange Co., per bag	2 50	@	5 00
Eastern, red, per bbl	2 25	@	3 25
Eastern, white, per bbl	4 00	@	6 50
Cabbages, State, per ton	12 00	@	15 00
Turnips, per bbl	75	@	85
Tomatoes, per carrier	1 50	@	3 00
String beans, per crate	2 00	@	4 50
Squash, per bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Egg plant, per box	1 50	@	3 00
Peppers, per carrier	1 25	@	2 25
Celery, per dozen	15	@	75
Lettuce, per basket	75	@	3 00
Beets, per crate	65	@	85
Spinach, per bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Brussels sprouts, per qt	8	@	10
Green peas, per basket	1 50	@	3 00
Kale, per bbl	85	@	1 00
Parsley, per 100 bunches	3 00	@	3 50
Parsnips, L. I., per bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Cauliflower, per basket	2 00	@	3 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	3 60	@	4 00
Spring patents	4 00	@	4 30
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	87¼	@	89
No. 2 red	80¾	@	81
Corn—No. 2	—	@	47⅞
Oats—No. 2 white	33	@	33½
Track mixed	30½	@	32
Rye—Western	61	@	62
State	56	@	57
Lard, city	—	@	7.40c.
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6	@	8½
Calves, city dressed	7½	@	12
Country dressed	7	@	9½
Sheep, per 100 lb	3 50	@	5 00
Lambs, per 100 lb	5 90	@	6 20
Hogs—Live, per 100 lb	5 70	@	6 10
Country dressed	5½	@	8¼

TOBACCO.

Reports from Louisville tell of large sales at high prices. In this city, however, Western tobacco is quiet but firm. Sumatra tobacco is dull. Havana tobacco is fairly active. Domestic cigar leaf is quiet.

WELSH TIN PLATE TRADE.

American Competition Admitted in the House of Commons.

London.—The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Gerald Balfour, in the House of Commons, while admitting the competition of the United States in the tin plate trade, thought the trade was, nevertheless, in a satisfactory condition. While the Welsh exports of tins to the United States had declined, exports elsewhere had increased of recent years.

Mr. Balfour had no reason to suppose that representations to the United States, suggesting a reduction of the duty on tin plate, would have any effect.

INDIANA RIVAL TO SUGAR TRUST.

Formed by Chicago Capitalists With a New Jersey Charter.

Chicago.—Capitalists here have organized a $1,000,000 corporation known as the Central Sugar Company, to compete with the American Company in the home supply. The concern will erect a beet sugar factory at Shelby, Ind., where it has 10,000 acres.

The factory will be in full operation in time for this year's crop. It will cut 600 tons of beets, and produce 150,000 pounds of sugar daily, employing 300 men. The charter of incorporation was granted in New Jersey.

The Famine in Chalk.

The scarcity of chalk still continues, and the various consuming industries are hard pressed for supplies, especially since a fair demand has sprung up for whiting. Although there are limitless quantities of chalk in many of the Western States, the excessive transportation charges prohibit its use on the eastern seaboard, and all chalk used here comes from England.

ARMY BILL IS PASSED

The Senate Adopts the Philippine and Cuban Amendments.

VOTE AFTER A SPIRITED DEBATE

Army Appropriation Bill, Containing Provisions For a Temporary Government of the Philippines and Defining Future Relations Between the United States and Cuba, Passed by a Party Vote

Washington, D. C.—Not in years has there been a debate in the Senate which in intense interest, excitement and passionate oratory equalled that of Wednesday, which culminated in the adoption of the Spooner amendment to the Army Appropriation bill and the Cuban amendment to the same bill, offered by the Committee on Relations with Cuba, and then passed the bill itself.

The Spooner amendment confers on the President wide powers in connection with the Government of the Philippines, and probibits the disposal of any public lands in the archipelago, and the granting of any franchises, during the pendency of the temporary government, unless such grant be indispensable. The amendment was adopted on a strict party vote, with the exception of Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) who voted with the Democrats, and Mr. McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.,) who voted for the amendment.

The Cuban amendment specifying the desires of the United States as to the terms of the future relations between Cuba and this country was taken up after the Spooner amendment was disposed of and passed on a party vote after a short debate, led by Senators Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) and Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) in opposition.

The Spooner amendment as agreed to is as follows:

"All military, civil and judicial powbe granted which is not approved by Islands, acquired from Spain by the treaties concluded at Paris on the tenth day of December, 1898, and at Washington on the seventh day of November, 1900, shall, until otherwise provided by Congress, be vested in such person and persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, for the establishment of civil government and for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of said islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion; provided that all franchises granted under the authority hereof shall contain a reservation of the right to alter, amend, or appeal the same. Until a permanent government shall have been established in said archipelago full reports shall be made to Congress on or before the first day of each regular session of all legislative acts and proceedings of the temporary government instituted, under the provisions hereof, and full reports of the acts and doings of said government and as to the conditions of the archipelago and of its people shall be made to the President, including all information which may be useful to the Congress in providing for a more permanent government.

"Provided that no sale or lease or other disposition of the public lands or the timber thereon, or the mining rights therein, shall be made, and provided, further, that no franchise shall be granted which is not approved by the President of the United States, and is not, in his judgment, clearly necessary for the immediate government of the islands and indispensable for the interest of the people thereof, and which cannot without great mischief be postponed until the establishment of permanent civil government, and all such franchises shall terminate one year after the establishment of such permanent civil government."

CUBANS DEFINE RELATIONS.

The Constitutional Convention Adopts Five Declarations.

Havana, Cuba.—The Constitutional Convention has adopted a declaration of relations between Cuba and the United States as follows:

1. The government of Cuba will not make a treaty or agreement with any foreign Power which may compromise or limit the independence of Cuba, or which may permit or authorize any Power to obtain by means of colonization or for military or naval purposes, or in any other manner, any foothold or authority or right over any portion of Cuba.

2. The government will not permit its territory to be used as a base of operations for war against the United States or against any foreign nation.

3. The Government of Cuba accepts in entirety the treaty of Paris in what it affirms as to the rights of Cubans as well as regarding obligations which are tacitly included, and especially those obligations imposed by international law referring to protection of life and property in Cuba, substituting itself in respect to obligations assumed by the United States, according to articles one and sixteen of said treaty.

4. Cuba recognizes as legally valid all acts of the military government during the period of occupation, also the rights arising out of them, in conformity with the joint resolution and the Foraker amendment and the existing laws of the country.

5. The governments of the United States and Cuba ought to regulate their commercial relations by means of a treaty based on reciprocity and with tendencies toward free trade in natural and manufactured products, mutually assuring ample special advantages in their respective markets.

ABUSES OF HOUSE CLERKS

A System by Which They Raise Salaries of Other Employes.

Permanent Statute Required That Will Adjust Compensation, Regulate Employment and Prevent Further Scandal.

Washington, D. C.—The report of the Special Committee of the House which investigated the employment rolls was made public by Chairman Moody. Of the offices of the clerk and bookkeeper the Committee report that they "found in both departments certain abuses which may be grouped under three heads, namely: Transfers of employes from the duties of the position to which they were appointed to other duties; unjustifiable payments of compensation to employes while absent from their posts of duty, and divisions of salaries."

The Committee says that "some of the faults observed in administration of the affairs of the House are attributable to the persistence of members of the House in urging upon the officers the appointment of their constituents and friends to subordinate places, and that such faults are deeply rooted, of long standing, and likely to continue under the administration of any political party as long as such a system is maintained."

The Committee finds nothing to criticise in the House Postoffice or Sergeant-at-Arms office.

The Committee says that the amount of absenteeism is very considerable. It is stated that one employe has not worked over six months in the nearly four years during which he has drawn pay, and has not been in Washington for twelve months.

Many cases of contributions by employes of salaries are mentioned, one of them in the last Congress being $1600 annually out of a salary of $3000 It is explained that these contributions went toward equalizing salaries of other employes. The Committee finds no evidence of the practice of assessment, contribution or division of salaries in the present Congress.

The Committee says, in conclusion:

"We believe that the abuses and evil practices which have, by long continuance, grown up under the present system of appointment of House employes cannot be fully and completely prevented except by a permanent statute which shall properly and equitably adjust compensation and employment, and specifically prevent the abuses which have been herein reported."

The testimony, making a volume of 120 pages, giving the evidence of each employe examined, also was made public.

PECULIAR PRANKS OF ELECTRICITY

Furniture and Picture Frames in Baltimore House Charged With Current.

Baltimore, Md.—The peculiar pranks of mysterious currents of electricity in a house in Charles avenue, kept Mrs. Susan Maddox and her two daughters in a state of terror. For five or six hours everything they touched gave them a shock. They summoned the police and electric linemen. The latter found the nearest wires fifty feet from the house.

The first shock was felt by a daughter of Mrs. Maddox. She touched a picture frame in the parlor and, according to her story, received a severe shock and saw two blue flashes of light pass from her fingers' ends to the frame. An investigation followed and nearly every article in the house was found affected in the same way.

GERMAN NEED OF MACHINERY.

An Expert to Come Here to Inquire Into Agricultural Methods.

Washington, D. C.—Baron Hermann, agricultural expert of the German embassy, has received word from the German Government that a specialist, designated by the agricultural societies, will leave Berlin soon for the United States to make a careful inquiry into the use of American agricultural machinery, with a view to introduction into general use in Germany. The expert will arrive in this country about the time sowing begins, and through the spring and summer will give his attention to the farms, going to the agricultural factories in the fall.

SOLD $3670 FOR ELEVEN CENTS.

Savings of a Lifetime Gone in Trading With a Rag Picker.

Chicago.—In the excitement attending the preparations of an old couple named Conley for a journey to Australia to visit friends from whom they had parted forty years ago, their savings of a lifetime, amounting to $3670, were sold inadvertently to a rag picker for eleven cents.

For forty-eight hours the frantic couple vainly searched the alleys and wandered about the city seeking to identify the dealer before their story was related to the police. No trace of the man has been found.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE IN INDIA.

Electric Plant From New York For the Kolar Gold Fields.

Washington, D. C.—The State Department has been informed by Consul Fee, at Bombay, that a steamer from New York City has arrived with an electric plant and party of engineers and electricians. The party represents a New York firm, and was bound for the Kolar gold fields, near Bangalore, the capital of Mysore.

The power to operate the electric plant is to be furnished by the Cauvery River, and will be conducted across the country to the gold fields.

The Australian Wheat Crop.

The wheat crop of Australia will be about 13,800,000 bushels.

GIGANTIC STEEL TRUST

The Capital of the New Corporation Will Be $1,154,000.

CARNEGIE GETS $25,000,000 CASH

An Official Statement Issued by J. P. Morgan & Co. Relative to the Plan of Consolidation—Syndicate States That It Gets No Profits Except Those Which Come From the Exchange of Holdings

New York City.—A circular has been issued by J. P. Morgan & Co. to the stockholders of the Federal Steel Company, National Steel Company, National Tube Company, American Steel and Wire Company, American Tinplate Company, American Steel Hoop Company and American Sheet Steel Company, which, together with the Carnegie Company, are to be merged into the United States Steel Corporation. It is supplemented by an address of the Board of Directors of the various companies, urging acceptance of the terms offered on the score of decreased expenses and larger net earnings without advance in prices of manufactured product.

In order to carry out the provisions of the consolidation, the capitalization of the United States Steel Corporation will be $1,154,000,000. Of this amount $425,000,000 is seven per cent. cumulative preferred stock; an equal amount of common stock and $304,000,000 of five per cent. bonds. The bonds are to be used only in acquiring the bonds and sixty per cent. of the stock of the Carnegie Company. An underwriting syndicate of $200,000,000 has been formed to finance the plan.

J. P. Morgan & Co. will manage the syndicate and exchange the bonds and stock of the new corporation for those of the subordinate companies, and $25,000,000 in cash. The syndicate is to retain all stocks not required for the acquisition of combining companies.

According to statements made by officials of the various companies entering the combination their aggregate net earnings for 1900 were sufficient to pay dividends on both common and preferred stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, besides allowances for sinking funds and maintenance. The capitalization of the company may be reduced if the entire capitalization of the subordinate companies is not acquired.

The circular settles beyond cavil or doubt that the Carnegie Company was not acquired until Mr. Carnegie's terms, $25,000,000 in cash, were acceded to. It says in reference to common stock dividends:

"For the purpose of avoiding the necessity of interruption in the declaration and payment of dividends, when earned, upon the common stock, concurrently with the payment of dividends upon the preferred stock, there has been inserted in the charter of the United States Steel Corporation a proposition to the effect that whenever all quarterly dividends accrued upon the preferred stock for previous quarters shall have been paid, the Board of Directors may declare dividends on the common stock out of any remaining surplus or net profits."

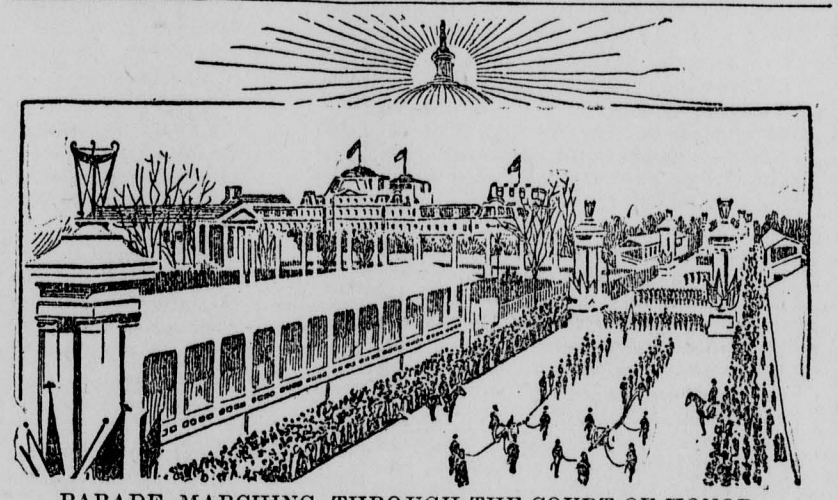
In order that there may be no misunderstanding, either now or in the future, as to who is supreme in the trust, the following statement is made: "The undersigned (J. P. Morgan & Co.) are authorized to proceed with the proposed transaction whenever in their sole judgment a sufficient amount of the stocks of said companies, or any of them, shall have been deposited. They reserve the right, at any time, in their discretion, to wholly abandon the transaction and to withdraw their offer herein contained as to all the depositors."

And while the supremacy question is uppermost the circular says that all forms of bonds and stock certificates, "and the entire plan of organization and management of the United States Steel Corporation shall be determined by J. P. Morgan & Co."

The closing paragraph will gratify the heretofore unsatisfied curious interest of every general reader, because Mr. Morgan has not been given to publicly making personal explanations of any kind. It reads: "It is proper to state that J. P. Morgan & Co. are to receive no compensation for their services as syndicate managers beyond a share in any sum which ultimately may be realized by the syndicate."

Consul Dies at His Post.

Word was received at the State Department, in Washington, that Alexander Wood, of Pennsylvania, United States Consul at Kiel, Germany, died of paralysis. Mr. Wood was appointed Consul at Kiel in October, 1899.



PARADE MARCHING THROUGH THE COURT OF HONOR.

A CANNIBAL IN THE NAVY

Commander Tilley's Story of the Savage He Rescued in Samoa.

A Fugitive in the Tutuila Woods and in Fear of His Life—One of the Abarenda's Crew.

Washington, D. C.—Commander Tilley, the Naval Governor of Tutuila, reports to the Navy Department that, as an act of humanity, he had added a cannibal to the crew of the United States ship Abarenda. He gives an interesting narrative of how he came to give succor and shelter to the stranger.

"I have the honor," says Commander Tilley, "to report that I have on board the Abarenda for protection a Solomon Island native who was found in the woods of Tutuila, where he had been a fugitive for more than twelve years. The man is a savage, is very black, and deos not speak any language which any person on board the Abarenda can understand.

"Through an interpreter at Apia I learned from him that he was brought from the Solomon Islands to work on a German plantation in Upolu a long time ago; that he was badly treated, and that he and two companions ran away and got over to Tutuila on a raft. There they fled to the woods and remained as outcasts. The two companions are dead. The statement of the manager of the plantation is that these men ran away over twelve years ago, and that he does not want this man returned.

"The Samoan natives assert that this man has killed some of their people, but I hardly believe this, although he may have done so when he was hard pushed by them. At any rate, the Samoans were trying to kill him, and I took him on board ship to save his life. His people are cannibals, and he does not wish to return home for fear that after his long absence he has been forgotten and will be killed and eaten.

"He is very industrious and useful on board ship, doing willingly all kinds of menial work. I have issued a ration to him, and recommend that he be allowed to remain on board some vessel of the navy until he can take care of himself. At present he is a perfect savage and unable to take care of himself on shore anywhere. He is about forty-five years of age, and is tattoed over all his face. He is perfectly tractable and good natured now, and is liked by the crew, who have given him his clothes."

INAUGURATION OF M'KINLEY.

Elaborate Ceremonies Mark the President's Second Induction to Office.

Washington, D. C.—The inauguration of President McKinley for a second term of four years as the Chief Executive of these United States was attended by ceremonies on an elaborate and unprecedented scale. The city was filled with strangers from all parts of the country. The reviewing stands were placed at intervals along Pennsylvania avenue from the foot of the Capitol grounds to Seventeenth street, and the general decorations of the city, especially along the line of the parade, were more lavish and artistic in character than formerly.

The Senate Chamber was crowded when the hour arrived for the inauguration of Theodore Roosevelt as Vice-President of the United States. The President and a distinguished company of Government officials, diplomats and specially invited guests, witnessed the ceremonies. The oath of office was administered by Senator Frye, President pro tem. of the Senate, after which Vice-President Roosevelt delivered his inaugural address. The new Senators were then sworn in.

President McKinley took the oath of office in the presence of one of the largest gatherings ever seen on a similar occasion. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Fuller. President McKinley then delivered his inaugural address.

The President, escorted by the military and civil procession, rode from the Capitol up Pennsylvania avenue to the Executive Mansion. He took his place on the reviewing stand, where he reviewed the parade.

In the evening there was a display of fireworks, and the court of honor, in front of the White House, was magnificently illuminated.

Germany's New Bid For Trade.

The German Government has appointed commercial experts who will be attached to the German consulates at New York City, St. Petersburg, Calcutta, Constantinople, Buenos Ayres and other ports, and who will report on the best means of promoting commerce between Germany and the countries to which they are accredited.

FIRE IN A PENITENTIARY

Main Building of the Nebraska State Prison Burned.

Militia Subdued a Panic Among the Convicts — One Perished, None Escaped — A Loss of $300,000.

Lincoln, Neb.—The main building of the Nebraska State Penitentiary, three miles south of this city, was burned, together with the warden's kitchen and one or two separate buildings containing cells. The convicts were all taken out in safety, with the exception of one man, a life prisoner who refused to leave his cell and was burned to death.

When the firemen reached the prison half the main building was in flames, and the frenzied prisoners, 280 in number, still locked in their apartments in the west cell house, were screaming in terror. When release came the men rushed forth in a wild mob, striking and beating one another in their haste. Some jumped from the few three-story windows that swing on hinges, while others leaped the full length of the stairs upon the heads of those below.

Free from the buildings, many of the men sought to escape. On three sides they found frowning walls lit up by the flames, and on the other a burning barrier over which none could mount. A few minutes later, a militia company, summoned from Lincoln, arrived and the panic was over. The following day the men were back in the shops at work, while the authoritiees busied themselves fitting up the east cell house with cots.

The convict who perished was an old man, George Pflueger, serving a life sentence for wife murder. The approximate loss to the State is $300,000. The State carries no insurance on any of its institutions.

IGNORED DISTRESS SIGNALS.

A Coast Guardsman's Confession About the Rio de Janeiro.

San Francisco, Cal.—Ellingson, the coast guardsman connected with the Fort Point Life-Saving Station, who was on duty at the time of the wreck of the steamer Rio de Janeiro, on February 22, has confessed that he heard the Rio's signals of distress, but no importance was attached to them, and for that reason he failed to arouse the life-saving station. Captain Hodson, in charge of the station, has suspended Ellingson and will make a thorough investigation. Many lives would have been saved had the life crew been made aware of the disaster.

The Coroner's jury found the captain and the pilot of the wrecked steamer guilty of criminal negligence and responsible for the disaster. It also censured the company for hiring a Chinese crew.

MURDERER FERRELL EXECUTED.

Man Who Killed His Friend to Get Money to Wed Pays the Penalty.

Columbus, Ohio. — Rosslyn Ferrell, who shot and killed Charles Lane on the night of August 10, 1900, was executed in the electric chair of the Ohio Penitentiary.

Ferrell was engaged to be married to Miss Lillian Costlow, of this city. He was without means, and planned this murder and robbery to secure funds with which to make suitable preparations for his marriage.

He killed Lane in cold blood, robbed the safe in the express car of $1400, and for two days the crime remained a mystery. Circumstantial evidence pointed to Ferrell's guilt and his arrest followed, with the result that he made a confession.

CIGARETTE FIEND'S AWFUL DEED.

Killed His Wife and Then Blew Out His Brains.

Savannah, Ga.—Dr. W. F. Aiken, the best known and most prominent eye and ear specialist in Savannah, killed himself and his wife with a revolver. But two shots were fired, and death in both instances was instantaneous.

Dr. Aiken was about thirty-eight years old. He was born in New York City, and was graduated from Yale at the age of twenty years. He married Miss Annie K. Potter, daughter of Rev. A. C. Potter, of New Bedford, Mass.

It was brought out at the inquest that Dr. Aiken was a cigarette smoker to excess, and that he was of an extremely nervous temperament. He was mentally unbalanced.

Generals Wilson and Lee Retired.

An order has been issued by the War Department at Washington placing

BRIGADIER-GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE.

Brigadier-Generals James H. Wilson and Fitzhugh Lee on the retired list of the army.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning March 10—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

TOPIC.—A castaway.—I Cor. ix, 24-27. (A temperance meeting.)

In these verses Paul likens the Christian life to a race and to a boxing contest. To the residents of Corinth these allusions would have particular force. They were prominent features in the isthmian games which were celebrated near Corinth and which were of the greatest interest to all its inhabitants. The isthmian games were the chief glory of Corinth and at the time when Paul wrote had even thrown the Olympic games into the shade.

These illustrations gave the apostles a splendid text upon which to preach a sermon on the subject of temperance, not sobriety (temperance in drink), but temperance in all things. One of the chief requisites of success in these athletic contests was temperance in all things. "Every man that strives for the mastery (that strives to win in a contest) is temperate in all things." The contestants in these Grecian games were required to be temperate. They had to develop great powers of endurance, and this could only be done by long training and self denial. They had to be "pure, sober and enduring; to obey orders, to eat sparely and simply and to bear effort and fatigue for ten months in advance." Temperance is also required in the Christian race and in the fight of faith, and if the athlete was willing to endure so much, to practice such self denial for the fading crown of isthmian pine, how much more willing we should be to deny ourselves, to be temperate in all things, that we may win an incorruptible crown—a crown of righteousness, a crown of eternal life.

Temperance in all things requires that the body must be in subjection to the mind and that the mind must be in subjection to Christ. The body was never intended to be the master of the mind, but its servant—the instrument by which the desires of the mind were to be carried into effect. In intemperance the body is master and not servant; its desires and appetites are supreme. But for spiritual discipline the mind must be in subjection to Christ. If the mind be governed by Christ, and the body by the mind, we have true Christian temperance and self control. It requires a serious and continuous effort upon our part to bring about such a blessed and desirable condition. Paul's self denial was a real one and not a shadow. He had a definite goal before him and not an uncertainty and that he might win it he put forth a serious effort. It was no "shadow fight" in which he engaged. It was not a beating of the air, but a bruising of himself. By great self denial he kept his body under and brought it into subjection. And thus only can we become temperate in all things.

The disastrous results of intemperance should inspire us to temperance. By intemperance the contestant lost a fading crown; by it the Christian would lose an immortal crown! "I keep under my body and bring it into subjection, lest that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myself should be a cast away." It was only by fulfilling certain requirements that an applicant could enter the games. If he failed, he was rejected; he was a castaway. Paul displays here an anxiety lest having trained others to meet these requirements he should fail in them and be rejected. Such a thought is sufficient to cause anxiety. "Hell after preaching" is an awful thought. And the possibility of losing such a crown should inspire all men to any endeavor, to any self denial, that it may not be lost.

THE PRAYER MEETING.

Let the temperance committee arrange a temperance programme.

BIBLE READINGS.

Ps. i, 1-6; Prov. xx, 1; xxiii, 1-3; 29-32; Dan. i, 1-17; Math. xvi, 24-27; I Cor. vi, 9-10; Gal. v, 19-26; Titus i, 7-9; ii, 1, 2; I Pet. v, 1-9.

Trust In the Universal Power.

The equanimity of existence, the trust in the everlasting goodness of the universal life movement, breathes at all time unqualified thanksgiving to the Power that moves the spheres and appoints His time for the exaltation of those He chooses for that end and the downfall of those He would bring low. It is immaterial to the religious man whether in the material world there is exaltation or downfall. The evenness of his trust when his spirit is at peace with himself is sufficient cause for continuous thanksgiving. His way is the way of the Lord, and, though death be in its path, that death is exaltation and that path is the path that induces thanksgiving.—American Hebrew.

Truth.

The intellectual apprehension of truths is comparatively easy and comparatively profitless. Satan doubtless knows more of them than any of us. The spiritual apprehension of them is a hard thing. That cannot be taught by man. It belongs to the inner individuality and to the grace of God. It is intellectual still, but it is intellect interpenetrated with spirit, and unless it is interpenetrated with spirit it is but a dead thing.—Churchman.

The ITEM contains all the local news.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning March 10, "A Castaway"—Text, I Cor. ix, 24-27.

"I keep my body under and bring it into subjection."

The people of Corinth were noted for their self indulgence and were so given to immoral practices that their shameful habits had passed into a proverb. To "Corinthianize" was to corrupt. Paul's work was to Christianize them. This meant to purify and make morally clean. It meant higher ideals of life and action and happiness through self control, which is far higher and more satisfying than and indulgence of bodily appetite and passion can be.

He often refers in his letters to the practices of the athletic games so noted on the isthmus of Corinth, which occurred every two years. He compares the Christian life to these contests which were so prominent and important in all the thought and life of his times. The prize in the isthmian games was only a wreath of the native pine leaves, but it carried with it great honors and was held in such high estimation that no hardship in training and no exertion in the contest was shunned by the young men of Greece to gain it.

Paul says we are contending for a better prize, a crown that will not wither. We are not uncertain of the goal. All who run here have a chance to win. Only one could be victorious there.

He had acted as a herald in announcing the names of the runners and calling them into the course where eternal life was the prize to be gained.

Having so done, he was careful to so fit himself that he would not be rejected as a contestant. He has power and the right to do many things which he does not do because he is keeping his eye fixed on the Christian goal. He has preached to others that they should be pure in the midst of all the prevalent corruption. To enforce it he remains unmarried, though he has the right to marry, as other apostles had. He is urging all the gentile churches to contribute money for the poor at Jerusalem. To enforce it he earns his own living, though he has the right to claim support from the churches he has established and serves. Though a free man, he becomes a servant to all that he may win some to Christ. He makes all his powers of body obey the direction of the spirit and does not let the appetites of the body bring his soul into slavery. Like a boxer, he strikes between the eyes in his blows at evil passions and wastes no strength in beating the air.

This is a lesson in self control, temperance.

There is the greatest need now to listen to this master trainer. Let him coach us for our race. Our young men and women particularly should heed his directions and warnings. Intemperance is deadly and yet most alluring. Impurity is fearfully prevalent in city and country, and few voices dare speak out. The consumption of tobacco increases among the young of both sexes and is scarcely less deadly than alcohol.

Who shall win in this contest, the flesh or the spirit? Who rules you, bodily appetites or the love of Christ? You have started in the Christian race. How are you running? Throw off the weights and run lightly and foot free.

"So run that ye may obtain." Get there!

Perry Hall.

In the early days of Methodism in America there were a few homes of wealth where its itinerant preachers found hospitable welcome. None ex-

PERRY HALL.

ceeded, if any equaled, Perry Hall in comfort and cordiality of entertainment. This was the home of Henry Dorsey Gough, Esq. It was situated 12 miles from Baltimore in the midst of an estate of 3.000 acres. Both Mr. Dorsey Gough and his wife were converted under the preaching of Asbury and were ever his firm friends.

Dec. 17, 1784, Whatcoat, Vasey and Dr. Coke from England and William Black from Nova Scotia gathered here to consult with Asbury about the organization of the new denomination of American Methodists, which was accomplished in Baltimore on Christmas day of the same year. Dr. Coke speaks of Perry Hall at this time as "the most elegant house in this state."

The estate has passed into another family, and no descendants of the Gough name remain. The house still stands, and in October last a large company of Methodists made a pilgrimage to it.

The ITEM costs but $1.00 a year.

Local Institute at Three Springs.

The second local institute, composed of Three Springs, Saltillo, Springfield and Clay was held at Three Springs on Saturday and Friday evenings, February 22 and 23.

The exercises on Friday evening consisted of music and recitations by the pupils of Three Springs. They did credit to themselves.

Addresses were delivered by Profs. D. W. Irvin and J. G. Dell.

Prof. D. W. Irvin spoke on the subject of "Loyalty to Our Schools." He depicted very clearly the present condition of our schools, and urged the need of better school houses and better paid teachers. This address was received heartily by all who heard it.

Professor Dell held his audience in wrapt attention, while he spoke on the "Effect of the Home Training Upon the Child." The address was directed not only at the parent, but also at the child. No child can afford to speak idly of its parents, or can the parent neglect the careful oversight of his child. The nurture of the child is of greatest obligation placed upon man by the Supreme Ruler.

The meeting was called to order on Saturday morning at 9.30.

Prof. Frank Wible was elected chairman; Miss Maud Cromwell, secretary; Miss Kate McNeal, assistant secretary. Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Schaeffer, of the M. E. church.

The address of welcome was delivered by P. B. Cutshall. He made all feel at home there. It was responded to by Prof. R. J. Watson. "Professional Enthusiasm" was ably discussed by J. G. Lane. We must be enthusiastic ourselves as teachers if we expect to do the best work.

Prof. M. B. Wright gave a very forcible talk. We must be enthusiastic in order to get up an inspiration.

Professor Dell spoke at some length on the topic. The men and women who have ever accomplished anything have been enthusiastic. We only master our work when we are in earnest. If we would become enthusiastic in our school work we must believe we have the best school. If not we will make it so.

Prof. R. J. Watson opened the subject. A century of great happiness and progress was predicted. The topic was further discussed by D. S. Anderson and Prof. Dell. They presented many good thoughts. The chair then appointed the committee on resolutions, after which the institute adjourned till 1 30 P. M.

Institute met at 1.30 P. M. The subject, "The Teachers' Daily Preparation," was opened by Wilbur Fegan. The teacher must prepare each lesson before he comes before his or her class. Miss Kate McNeal said the teacher must see that the house is in proper condition. Supplementary work should be seen after. The topic was further discussed by Rev. Schaeffer and R. J. Watson

"Personality of Teacher and Its Effects on Pupils and Parents" was opened by Allison Wible, who spoke very earnestly on the topic. He said that personality is nothing more than that which is said or written about a person if true. The speaker gave a number of illustrations of the effects of personality. He pressed with much emphasis that it is only noble to be good M. B Wright and R. J. Watsonspoke on the topic.

"Should the Compulsory School Law Be Enforced?" was spoken on by Rev. Schaffer, P. B. Cutshall and B. F. Stevens. It was generally agreed that the law should be enforced, believing it to be a good law.

The following resolutions were read and adopted:

Being conscious that our institute has been a success, be it therefore

Resolved, That thanks are due Professor Wible for the interesting and instructive programme, to Profs. Irvin and Dell for contributing to the success of the institute, to the trustees of the church for the use of the same, to the citizens of Three Springs Borough for their hospitality, and to all who have contributed to make the institute a success.

R. J. WATSON,
MISS KATE MCNEAL,
M. B. WRIGHT,
Committee.

After some closing remarks by the chair the institute adjourned.

MAUD CROMWELL,
KATE MCNEAL, Secretary.
Assistant.

Like Oliver Twist, children ask for more when given One Minute Cough Cure. Mothers endorse it highly for croup. It quickly cures all coughs and colds and every throat and lung trouble. It is a specific for grippe and asthma and has long been a well known remedy for whooping cough. W. H Spangler.

What is an anecdote, Johnny? asked the teacher.

"A short funny tale," answered the little fellow.

"That's right," said the teacher. "Now, Johnny, you may write a sentence on the blackboard containing the word."

Johnny hesitated a moment, and then wrote: "A rabbit has four legs and one anecdote."

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Teachers' Institute in Dublin Township.

The sixth local institute was held by the teachers of Dublin township, at Centre School House, Friday evening, March 1, 1901.

First, singing, "America."

Recitation by Miss Bertha Gill, entitled, "Touch It Never."

First Question—"The Teacher's Duty in Regard to Text Books" was ably discussed by teachers and directors.

It was decided that each teacher at the close of school, should put each pupil's books separate, by marking them for the benefit of the next teacher.

Recitation by Miss Bertha Johnston, entitled, "Help One Another."

Question—"How Would You Best Instill Lessons of Integrity?" Miss Urilla Doran opened the discussion. Thought best to teach by example instead of precept, and not manifest it through effort. We must have our pupils see the nobility of character in the great men and names of history. We must show to our pupils that we, as teachers, love truth and honesty. Mr. Felmlee and Mr. Gill also gave an interesting talk on the subject. Mr. Gill said it should not be taught in school. It would be all right to teach in heathen countries. Mr. Mentzer continued the discussion by stating the importance of teachers being honest and truthful. We must have a high regard for virtue, character and purity.

Recitation by John Shanabrough, entitled, "A Bear Hunt."

"Do We Have Sufficient Apparatus for Good Work?" was the last question for discussion. Mr. Felmlee stated we had not. The school board should furnish maps and charts for our schools. Mr. Piper stated that we should be supplied with a globe and more supplementary reading, if we expected to achieve good work.

Recitation by Sarah Drake, entitled, "My Ships."

Singing, "My Old Kentucky Home, Good Night."

Recitation by Elizabeth Gill, entitled, "The Two Glasses."

Recitation by two girls, entitled, "Wishes."

The institute adjourned to meet at the Green "House 7" Water street, Shade Gap, on Friday evening, March 22, 1901.

When you are bilious use those famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers to cleanse the liver and bowels. They never gripe. W. H. Spangler.

Doctor: "Did your teeth chatter when you had the chill?"

Patient: "No; they were on the table."

Their promptness and their pleasant effects make DeWitt's Little Early Risers most popular little pills wherever they are known. They are simply perfect for liver and bowel troubles. W. H. Spangler.

It may not be ours to utter convincing arguments, but it may be ours to live holy lives. It may not be ours to be subtle and learned and logical, but it may be ours to be noble, sweet and pure.

The lingering cough following grippe calls for One Minute Cough Cure. For all throat and lung troubles this is the only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. Prevents consumption. W. H. Spangler.

Last winter two little children were standing in front of the main entrance to the senate chamber, when Senator Chandler, who, as you know, is a great wag, and a friend came through the door. One of them, a little girl of 11, burning with curiosity, stepped up to them and asked: "Mister, how much does it cost to go in there?" "You had better ask that gentleman coming up the corridor," said the senator from New Hampshire, pointing, to Senator Clark, of Montana, who was leisurely approaching the entrance.

Counterfeits of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve are liable to cause blood poisoning. Leave them alone. The original has the name DeWitt's upon the box and wrapper. It is a harmless and healing salve for skin diseases. Unequalled for piles. W. H. Spangler.

Making the Best of What We Have.

The common problem—yours, mine, every one's—is not to fancy what were fair in life, provided it could be, but finding first what may be, then find how to make it fair up to our means, a very different thing.—Robert Browning.

The Punishment of the Wicked.

No one can contemplate the awful misery of those who live and die in sin without a sense of horror.

God's law, if obeyed, fixes a penalty such as forever closes the door of mercy. Continuance in sin is a willful transgression of the divine law and invokes the divine displeasure. Yet men sin on, regardless of the inevitable consequences that must follow their persistent opposition in the face of offered pardon. They will not repent and turn to God with full purpose of heart, which is their only hope of escape.—Philadelphia Methodist.

The Higher Life.

The much talked about "higher life" is simply living close to God, on the Sabbath in His sanctuary and through the week in our own dwellings and places of business. It is keeping our citizenship in heaven and our eyes above the blinding mists of worldliness and our hearts in close touch with our divine Master.—Rev. T. L. Cuyler in Evangelist.

Repetition.

Over and over and over
These truths I will weave in song,
That God's great plan needs you and me,
That will is greater than destiny
And that love moves the world along.

However mankind may question
It shall listen and hear my creed,
That God may ever be found within,
That the worship of self is the only sin,
And the only devil is greed.

Over and over and over,
These truths I will say and sing:
That love is mightier far than hate,
That a man's own thought is a man's own fate
And that life is a goodly thing.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox in Cosmopolitan.

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